A MILLION DOLLARS
is a good deal of money, but there are plenty of men worth that sum who ascribe their success to newspaper advertising.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

WHEN YOU VISIT
A merchant who [illegible] how you became acq[illegible] wares. It will not hurt you. [illegible] him and do the newspaper good.

NUMBER 4613. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1891.---EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Heroic Lizzie Allen Loses Her Own Life

AFTER SAVING TWO CHILDREN

A Heartrending Calamity at Manitou Last Night—A Fatal Fire—A. Pollen Loses His Home on Ruxton Avenue.

Miss Lizzie Allen, a domestic in the employ of Charles A. Pollen, was burned to death last night in a horrible manner and the building used as a store and residence burned to the ground with all its contents.

At half past nine o'clock a horseman dashed wildly down Manitou avenue shouting that the building of Mr. Pollen was in flames. Mrs. Pollen had just arrived at the store on Cañon avenue which is kept by her sister-in-law, Miss Pollen, and immediately screamed that her babies, aged respectively 3 and 7 years, were asleep alone in the second story. The situation was agonizing for the mother and as rapidly as possible she ran in the direction of her burning home, a half mile away. Her physical energy was not equal to the task and when opposite Griffith's curio store swayed and would have fallen had not two men caught her and carried her inside. Here she became hysterical and required the attention of several lady friends. Her sorrow was heart rending.

Lizzie Allen, the house servant, knowing the children to be asleep up stairs, pushed through the excited mob of men and ran up through the burning building. She passed Jack, the seven-year-old boy, into the hands of men who followed her, and carried the little one down herself. That was the last seen of her. That she again went back into the building is evident, but why is not known. It is surmised that she returned for some of her own valuables, stumbled and fell and while prostrate was smothered.

The children were taken to the distracted mother who swooned away when she saw them. She was conveyed to the home of a friend and given medicine to put her to sleep.

In the meantime the building, which was frame, was burning fiercely, lighting up the surrounding mountain sides with the reflections of its lurid flames. The fire department worked hard to save it but without avail, and turned their attention to the home of Mrs. Swift on the east and a house on the west, little thinking a woman was burning up.

The street was jammed with humanity during the fire, but the crowds dispersed when the embers began to die down.

While Mr. Wm. Frizzell was prodding among the smoking embers he was horrified to come across a bone surrounded by burned flesh, protruding from under a fallen roof. Quickly calling aid, the debris was removed and a terribly mutilated body of a woman was found, which proved to be that of Miss Allen.

An express wagon was called into service and the charred body removed tenderly to the city hall. Both legs were burned off, one side of the face was burned to the bone, and the body burned to a crisp.

Coroner Marlow was at once notified.

The deceased was a niece of Ed Frost, of Colorado Springs. She was about 23 years of age, and Mr. Pollen, who was seen after the fire, said she was a most excellent woman, one of the family rather than a servant. He was almost crazed by the event. All thoughts of any losses he might have suffered was buried by the terrible calamity that had taken a life.

A guard was placed about the blackened ruins by Marshal Bowers and sober groups scattered here and there under the electric lights discussed the affair.

The only theory Mr. Pollen advances as to the origin of the fire was that a lamp had exploded.

Naval Manoeuvers Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 27. Secretary Tracy has issued orders for Admiral Walker to prepare a programme of manoeuvers for the summer and early autumn, which will utilize the force under his command to the best advantage and afford practical training for the officers and men under conditions following as closely as possible those of actual warfare.

For this purpose he will have the present squadron, consisting of the Chicago and Newark, the Boston and Atlanta, the Yorktown and Concord. The Vesuvius and torpedo boat Cushing will be attached temporarily to his command. It is intended that the manoeuvers shall follow as soon as is convenient the preliminary operations at Boston and New York already ordered by the department, the primary object of which is to examine into the conditions of the problem of defence at New York, Long Island Sound and the coast of New York. The Miantonomoh will probably also take part in the manoeuvers.

A Quarantine Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Canadian government having complied with the requirements of Secretary Rusk's order imposing a fifteen-day's quarantine on all sheep and swine entering this country from Canada, by itself establishing a similar quarantine on all sheep and swine imported into the Dominion from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, the secretary has revoked his order as affecting Canadian sheep and swine. Sheep and swine may therefore be imported into the United States from Canada, subject only to the regular inspection of our veterinary officers, and a certificate from the proper quarantine officer in Canada, in the case of imported animals, showing them to have been duly quarantined there.

Fatal to Parnell.

DUBLIN, June 27.—The National Press today, referring to Mr. Parnell's approaching visit to Carlow, says: "Carlow will revolt against the meditated outrage. Parnell is devoid of moral sense and cannot comprehend the mental attitude of religious people toward his crime. Carlow will make it plain that the hero of the squalid scene at Steyning is impossible as far as decent Irishmen are concerned. Parnell only added crime to crime by the performance at the Steyning registry office.

Another Cleveland Speech.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—The Commercial Club this evening gave its last dinner of the season. Among the guests were ex-President Cleveland, Richard Watson Gilder of The Century, Governor Ladd, ex-Governor John W. Davis, ex-Chief-justice Thomas Durfee, Congressman Lapham, Postmaster Chas. H. George, President Andrews of Brown university, and others. President Alfred Stone presided. Ex-Chief-justice Durfee was the first speaker. He was followed by ex-President Cleveland.

Phoebe Cousins' Trial.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Arguments in the motion made some months ago by Phoebe Cousins looking to her restoration to the secretaryship of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair, were begun before Judge Blodgett in the federal court today. They will probably occupy two days.

Board of Naval Promoters.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The board recently appointed by Secretary Tracy to consider the subject of naval promotions met at the navy department today. Captain Phythian is president of the board. The purpose of their deliberations is said to collect data and make suggestions to aid the secretary in the preparation of the [illegible] he expects to

make before Senator Cameron's select committee, which is charged by congress with the recommendation of such [illegible] as may be necessary [illegible] to the personnel of the navy.

A Minister Shot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June [illegible] never saw nor heard of [illegible] almost [illegible] and the whole city is highly indignant. Several nights ago Judge Schenck, late of the superior court [illegible] Baptist church [illegible] party at the [illegible] R. E. Fife, a renowned evangelist [illegible] Mr. Fife in his meeting [illegible] soldiers who died on the [illegible] on the name of Judge Schenck and family [illegible] Judge Schenck and his three sons [illegible] of Mr. Fife [illegible] Mr. Fife replied: [illegible] wrong fellow." They then left [illegible] but were present at the night meeting, when the matter was casually referred to by Mr. Fife. At the close of the meeting it was whispered that Mr. Fife would be attacked, whereupon Mr. Fife said: "Friends, hold a minute. I understand that I will be attacked." Many voices replied: "They will have to attack us too," and Mr. Horn added "And Jesus, too." A hundred then escorted Mr. Fife to his room and as soon as they left him the three young Schencks came up and attacked Mr. Fife in the presence of his wife and threatened to kill them. Mrs. Fife exclaimed: "You are not going to assault a man of God in the presence of ladies." They replied: "No, not in the presence of ladies." Mr. Fife then approached the buggy in which Judge Schenck was sitting, and offered him his hand, to which the judge responded: "I won't shake hands with any such damn scoundrel." Mr. Fife was then struck by Mr. Schenck with a loaded cane, and then staggered. Dr. Schenck then fired a pistol. Mr. Fife was then taken to a drug store for treatment. Judge Schenck and sons have been arrested. Intense excitement prevails, and there is fear of further trouble.

The Condition of Trade.

DWIGHT, Ill., June 27.—Prim's crop report of the week states that the latest information from Kansas is less favorable, there being much damage to wheat by water, rust and bugs, and harvesting is much delayed by rains. In northern Kansas one-third of the crop will be plump and of good quality, the balance shrunken and uneven. Some counties in Missouri report an excess of straw. On the low lands in northern Ohio and Michigan the crop was seriously damaged by frost and the heads are small.

Spring wheat prospects in central Minnesota are from fair to good, and ahead of an average in every way, except as to lateness. In southern Minnesota the harvest will be earlier than usual, many fields having already headed out. South Dakota reports the present condition of the spring wheat 20 per cent. better than last year. In North Dakota there has been plenty of rain. Wisconsin reports the last ten days more favorable for the growing crops, which are thin and backward. Notwithstanding the brilliant forcing weather of the past week, the corn crop of the country is late and backward on account of excessive rains and lack of cultivation. As the season advances the indications are that the stand of corn is practically no better than that of last year. The oats crop has picked up wonderfully during the last twenty days. It is [illegible] now beginning to fill, but there is no uniformity or evenness about the crop.

ALONG THE ROCK-ISLAND.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—The C. R. I. & P. road has compiled a statement of the wheat yield in the fifty counties tributary to that road. The reports show the acreage tributary to this road to be 1,259,213, with an estimate of twenty bushels to the acre giving a yield of 25,?97,215 bushels.

The Arizona Hostiles.

HOLBROOK, Ariz., June 27.—Col. H. C. Corbin, assistant adjutant general of the military department, left this morning for Keam's canon with two troops of the Tenth cavalry under command of Major McClellan. At Keam's canon the force will be joined by two companies from Fort Wingate and also two more pieces of artillery. Colonel Corbin is acting under the immediate orders of General McCook, and will go directly to the seat of the disturbance. It is stated by Lieutenant Britt that 700 or more hostiles are in the Orabi village of stone buildings situated on an elevation some thirty miles from Keam's Canon, and are very defiant. It is said to be Colonel Corbin's purpose to arrest the ringleaders and medicine men and move them from their tribes for a time at least. The recent reports of fighting are without foundation.

A Sensational Rumor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—A special to the Times from Wichita, Kan., says: A sensational rumor is current here to-night to the effect that an attack was made upon the Sac and Fox agency last night by an armed band of desperadoes who are reported to have captured a large treasure and to have made their escape with it. A United States marshal who arrived here from Guthrie, Okla., after the rumor was first circulated reports that he heard the same story at Guthrie. The story which came to his ears was to the effect that the Dalton gang made the attack, intimidating the people at the agency with drawn weapons robbing them and made their escape. It is reported that the Indian traders who have been doing a big business with the Sac and Fox Indians since the latter sold their lands to the government were the heaviest losers. No verification of the report has been received.

The American Won.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 27.—The three mile sculling race between John F. Corbett, of Chicago, and Gennison Donohue, of Hamilton, was rowed here this afternoon and was won by Corbett. Wm. O'Conner, the American champion, acted as referee. Corbett had a slight advantage at the start but Donohue recovered this in the first 100 yards and for a half mile the boats were on even terms, and then Corbett began to forge ahead and when the turning buoy was reached was leading by a length. In turning the buoy Donohue was very clumsy and lost a couple of lengths. The Chicago man had the race well in hand and was an easy winner by five lengths. Time: 21 minutes and 6 seconds. Before the race the betting was 10 to 6 on Donohue.

New Dynamite Gun.

MANCHESTER, June 27.—A private exhibition was given here today of a new gun, which it is claimed will supersede a greater part of the ordnance now in use. The inventor is J. E. Bott, an engineer. The details of the new piece are kept a profound secret until the American and Continental patents have been secured. The principal of the gun is pneumatic and it is claimed that it will throw fifty pounds of dynamite a distance of three miles. The new weapon, it is asserted, can be fired twice a minute.

Indictments Against Gibson Quashed.

CHICAGO, June 27.—In the criminal court today Judge Collins quashed all the accounts in the indictment against George J. Gibson of the whiskey trust, charging him with conspiracy and those for having explosives in his possession.

The charges of attempting to commit the crime of blowing up the Shufeldt distillery, thereby destroying life and property, was taken under advisement.

A TALE OF WOE.

Horrible Cruelties Charged Against [illegible]

STORIES OF THE CHILIAN WAR.

The Insurgent Envoys in New York [illegible] Opponents Tortured and Killed—The Attack on Iquique—Other Foreign News.

[illegible]

Don Pedro Montt, when shown the article in the United Press dispatches referring to the Balmaceda cruelties, said that the actual truth far exceeded the published account of the affair. The whole of Chili, he said, was suffering dire distress as a result of the cruel war, and all classes were losing their property, whether in the city or in the country. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the Revolutionists, as the people of Chili were almost unanimously with the Constitutional party. Signor Montt did not care to talk for publication at present. He said he preferred to state his case later on and let the American people judge as to which cause was the just one.

From Mr. William Shiell, a prominent merchant of Iquique, a graphic account of the bombardment and the destruction of a portion of that city was obtained. He was in Iquique during the fight there and tells this story of it:

"The fight began at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. We had been expecting the troops of Balmaceda would attempt to sack the city and had made what preparations for defense we could. Nearly all the English residents had left the city with their families. Many of the citizens were gathered on the roof of the custom house, which is near the main plaza, and at the quartel or prison. Colonel Soto, in command of the Balmaceda troops, came galloping through the streets considerably in advance of his men, when he came opposite the quartel, and found it in possession of a body of armed citizens, he wheeled his horse and shouted to his soldiers: 'A la plaza, muchachos' (to the plaza, boys). The troops started on a run for the main square. I was standing on a corner opposite the custom house at this time. As the troops entered the square a man on the roof of one of the houses fired two shots from his revolver at them. They returned the fire and the fight began in earnest. The troops at once attacked the custom house and prison, and small detachments of them went through the streets shooting at small bodies of citizens who were hastening to the assistance of the men at the custom house. The fight in the town continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meanwhile the warships of the revolutionists that were anchored in the harbor—namely, the Blanco Encalada, Magellanes, and Esmeralda and the Abtao were throwing their shells into the city endeavoring to dislodge Balmaceda's forces, who occupied the main plaza. As this place was the objective point of the shells from the war vessels, all houses in the vicinity suffered to a greater or less extent. My own house, which is near the plaza, was struck five times. My wife had just removed the babe from the cradle in one of the rooms when a shell came through the wall and exploded, entirely wrecking that portion of the house. When the firing had nearly ceased, I sent one of my servants with some coffee to the men who were defending the custom house. A shell exploded in front of him as he went, blowing him into eternity. At this juncture a fire was started in the block adjoining the custom house, with the purpose of smoking out the revolutionists who were centered in that building and on the roof. The fire was extinguished, but Balmaceda's soldiers drove the firemen off and started it again, when it kept burning until nine blocks, in which were the most valuable buildings in Iquique were destroyed. While the fire was in progress a big force of men under cover of a heavy cannonading were landed from the fleet. Then it was that Balmaceda's forces retreated. The men from the fleet assisted the citizens in extinguishing the flames and caring for the dead. The next day Colonel Soto surrendered to the revolutionists' forces, and Iquique has since been the official headquarters of the constitutional party. The only further disturbance in Iquique since has been the setting fire to a house by two renegades, who for their crime were taken to the plaza and shot."

From another gentleman who arrived from Chili on the same steamer with Don Pedro Montt and party—Senor Jose Gonzalez—additional horrors of the revolution are learned. Senor Gonzalez said: "Balmaceda is practicing cruelties unheard of in the history of Chili. A friend of mine who was a prominent citizen of Concepcion, Senor Sottario, and his son were put in prison because they refused to obey the dictates of the tyrant. Being imprisoned failed to break their spirit, so Balmaceda had the father taken out into the yard of the jail and mercilessly tortured. After being brutally flogged, the tendons of his arms and legs were severed to render him helpless for life. This horrible cruelty was purposely practiced within earshot of the son, who was afterward subjected to the same treatment before the gaze of his father, now fast dying from loss of blood and the result of the terrible ordeal. Neither of them survived the horrors of the torture which was inflicted upon them.

"Another [illegible] atrocities came to light by the merest accident. Since the beginning of the hostilities a number of well-known citizens of Santiago have mysteriously disappeared. In many cases they have left their residences to be gone an hour or two and have never returned, or been heard from. The ultimate fate of two of them was, however, discovered by the accident referred to before I left Santiago. Three bodies were taken on Sunday to the principal cemetery for burial. The burial permits being irregular, the cemetery authorities would not admit them. The applicant went back to the town to get the proper changes made in the permits. While they were on this errand the men in charge of the cemetery, suspecting that something was wrong, opened the coffins and discovered that all the bodies were headless. Of course this created great excitement and the news spread rapidly through the town. Examination of the headless corpses showed from marks on the bodies that two of them were prominent residents of Santiago, while the third one was never identified. It was afterwards learned that these men had been arrested and executed by order of Balmaceda."

The same gentleman also stated that in all the fights that had taken place in the province of Tarapaca, Balmaceda's [illegible] not taken a single prisoner. His orders to his officers were to shoot all prisoners as fast as taken, as they had no time to bother with them nor food to give them. On the other hand the constitutional party had taken a great many prisoners of war and they filled the steam transport Amazonas with wounded men and sent them down the coast to Caldera, a five days' journey. Balmaceda's officers at Caldera refused to receive these 600 wounded men which had been fighting for Balmaceda's cause. The steamer load of poor wounded soldiers had to be taken all the way back to Iquique, another five days' journey. There they were taken ashore and cared for by the residents of the town. Many of them died because of the long sea trip, after they were crowded together without proper care and attention.

In Pisagua a lot of laborers who had been on a spree and who went through the city hurrahing for the revolutionists, were at once arrested by Balmaceda's soldiers and that night by them. Every night for a week two of these laborers were taken out and shot and the bodies thrown back into the room occupied by the prisoners, who were told that such was to be the fate of two of their number each night.

Balmaceda's [illegible] of the usages of civilized warfare is shown by his violation of the armistice which existed in regard to the fleet forces at Caldera. The ships of the fleet forces were lying at this port in apparent safety, which was guaranteed by the armistice, when suddenly Balmaceda's cruisers, Lynch and Condell, appeared, and without warning opened fire upon them, with the disastrous result already known.

New Chilian Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Bureau of American Republics has received information that the republic of Chili has organized a new cabinet as follows: Interior, Don Julio Banado Espinoza; foreign affairs and worship, Don Manuel Maria Aldunate; Justice and public instruction, Don Francisco Javier Concha; finance, Don Manuel Aristides Santeras; war and marine, Gen. Jose Velasquez, ministry and public works, Don Nicanora Ugalde.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

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LONDON, June 27.—A leading Dublin merchant who has taken a prominent part in Irish politics, enjoying the privileges of the inner circles of the Nationalists and who may at present be termed a McCarthyite, in an interview with a United Press reporter referring to the charges against Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy said:

"The Archbishop of Cashel was quite within his rights as a leading citizen when he pointed to definite sums which reached Mr. Parnell's hands and which, to all appearances, were retained by Mr. Parnell personally, which at any rate never reached any of the departments of the national movement. This is a very serious matter. The archbishop guarded himself in the most careful manner from making the slightest imputation upon Mr. Parnell's honor in the transactions. The whole thing is merely a modern replica of events of the Stuart period in England, when the king refused to account for money which reached his hands. The thing is monstrous. I personally acquit Mr. Parnell of all foul play in the matter, and so do most fair-minded men. Mr. Parnell is not a man of methodical business-like habits. When really aroused, he has enormous energy, but until roused he is distressingly casual, and when we reflect upon the fact that his receipt of these sums was known to all the [illegible] and his own followers above all, knew the facts accurately, how can any man suppose that Mr. Parnell intended to deal unfairly with these moneys, without including an account following in the same charge? Moreover, until Mr. Parnell was disturbed in his mental balance by the sickening adulation of his adorers, he was a man who seemed to care little for money or what money procures. He seemed rather like the younger Pitt, cold, passionless, isolated—with Pitt's haughtiness and reserve and cynicism, but also with Pitt's aloofness from the sordid occurrences of life. The national offering of £40,000 was lavish, coming as it did from the poorest people in the poorest country of western Europe. But Mr. Parnell had been energetically striving for Ireland at a time when he had no prospect of ever receiving 40,000 pence for his services, so that this splendid tribute, while it was a worthy mark of a people's gratitude, was in no way the anticipated and looked for payment of a political mercenary. The Irish people made Mr. Parnell not so much a parliamentary leader as an emperor. He really lost sight of all the ordinary obligations of public men to their constituents. He returned members of parliament by his nod. He paid their expenses. He had control of every penny subscribed. What did it matter whether he held the money in one pocket as owner, or in another as trustee? This is obviously fallacious reasoning, but it is easy to fall into such fallacies. And he was only allowed to do all this, but any man who ventured to hint that such a course was not wise or constitutional, or creditable was summarily pilloried by the men who now denounce Mr. Parnell in such unmeasured terms. Surely a little correspondence with facts would be better than all this overladen emphasis and exaggeration. Mr. Parnell's political sins are great and many, but no good purpose can be served by pouring unmeasured torrents of mere abuse upon him. Neither does Mr. Parnell mend his position by maliciously promoting false charges against Mr. Tim Healy. Mr. Healy is a most courageous man. His courage redeems much that is trying in his character and conduct. He is, perhaps, an ambitious man. He has not Sexton's great sagacity and balance, but he is a far more effective foe than Sexton. To call such a man as Mr. Healy a mere place-hunting hireling is infamous, and is nearly on a par with the money charges against Mr. Parnell. I wish emphatically to say that the great silent mass of opinion in Ireland shrinks back from all these charges and counter-charges, and yearns for a return to the discussion and examination of permanent political principles instead."

Mr. Parnell's cheerfulness since his marriage has struck all observers. He seems to regard his political prospects as greatly improved and is arranging to pitch the Carlow campaign on a fresh basis. He admits that he must win Carlow if he expects to carry Ireland as a whole. The district is pretty evenly divided and it looks like a close fight.

It is stated that Minnie Palmer and Mr. Rogers have signed a contract, in presence of a solicitor, not to live together, though Rogers is to act as Minnie's manager in a round of plays similar to "My Sweetheart," which Miss Palmer is to present in the provinces this autumn. She expects to give the same repertory in America during the winter. Intimate friends of the parties deride the arrangement and predict that it will be short lived.

Prince Bismarck has consented to act as "God-father" of the baptism of the new banner of the Bavarian Military union.

The sculptor Kakolski is now in Berlin, executing a bust of the emperor, at the express command of his majesty.

The manifesto issued by the dissatisfied committee of the North and South Wales Liberal federations, appealing for a fund of at least £10,000 to carry on the campaign in England, has met with more success than the committee anticipated. There are not many rich men among the Welsh Liberals, and the raising of the fund has been made possible only by a thorough canvassing of the country.

W. Ther Indications.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—For Colorado: Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Cherokee, Iowa, Calls on the American Public.

A CITY IN SORE DISTRESS.

Five Hundred People are Dependent on Public Charity. Hard Working People Who Have Lost Their All—Heavy Losses of Stock.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, June 27.—Words fail to convey an adequate idea of the nature of the damage done here. Cherokee has in the last year increased its population by 600. Many of these are young people just starting in life. Railroad employes and mechanics, the lay workers and builders of cities with but a limited supply of this world's goods, who have been saving to build up a home, have lost that home and all their effects. The fortunate ones of the city are doing all in their power to alleviate the suffering of those who were deluged. Communication with the city by rail is entirely destroyed, and it is only by fording streams and wallowing through mud that any one outside can reach the city. Nearly the whole track from here to LeMars is washed out.

The following appeal was made to-day, which, from the great need of prompt action should receive the response which has made America noted for her generosity:

CHEROKEE, Iowa, June 27.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: Whose hearts and pocket-books are open simultaneously to every appeal of those in need:—The enterprising, progressive and always prosperous little city of Cherokee is in sore distress. The floods have left us with 500 people homeless and dependent on public charity. Many of these have lost everything they possessed, barely escaping with their lives. The damage done will reach $250,000. Every bridge in the city is gone, and nearly every bridge and culvert in the county, so that outside of caring for those who have been rendered homeless, our people feel the burden will be heavy. We feel that we cannot meet the immediate wants of all the people and distress and ask the outside world for assistance. Our people have always responded liberally to every appeal for aid, and much as we regret the necessity for asking it, we feel that is only necessary to notify the American people and our appeal will be responded to. Contributions may be sent to D. H. Bloom, mayor, and our executive committee will see that every dollar is properly expended. Respectfully,

DAVID H. BLOOM, Mayor.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

HOLSTEIN, Ia., June 27. (By telephone to Ida Grove.) Yesterday occurred another most disastrous storm. Lightning and hail in abundance have done irreparable damage in this section to crops and cattle. The district stricken by hail is three miles east of here and is three miles wide and ten miles long. The barley is almost totally destroyed. Wheat and oats are damaged. At Cushing and Correctionville the houses were flooded and two children drowned. At Correctionville lightning struck and killed Chris Kiane. Two miles from this town the barn of H. Jennard was struck and two horses killed. School houses here were struck and badly damaged. The Brown school house was carried away, and is a total loss. The Rogers mill near Quimby was washed away. No trains have arrived since Tuesday evening.

To add to the terror of the people, two gasoline explosions occurred yesterday. One at F. Gravelruger's and one at C. H. Schneideth's. The latter was fatal.

The scene is indeed one of desolation and ruin. Hogs, cattle and horses in large numbers are seen floating down the river.

Rain in Kansas.

FREDONIA, Kan., June 27.—Word is just received in this city of the great damage caused by the heavy rains of Thursday in this and adjoining counties. Many farms have been entirely flooded and barns, implements and entire crops washed away. The flood is now subsiding.

DENVER NEWS ITEMS.

DENVER, June 27. John Cummings, a Union Pacific employee, 47 years of age, dropped dead in front of his boarding house, No. 3914 Larimer street, about 7 o'clock last night. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of death.

AN IRATE DETECTIVE.

Detective Wm. A. Gibson says he will bring suit against the Law and Order league to recover the amount which he says is due him for services rendered in obtaining evidence against the gamblers of this city. He repeats his assertion that Mr. Beach's son [illegible] that his father had been offered $1,000 to "let up on" the gamblers, and that shortly after this he was told to stop securing evidence. He says that as late as [illegible] Friday he was ordered to do work for the league, although Mr. Beach says he was discharged nearly a month ago. He denied that he had tried to extort money from the Chinese, and declared that he had been employed first by one faction and then by the other to secure evidence against the Chinamen for gambling. He says he will surely sue and show up the workings of the league.

TRADES ASSEMBLY MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Trades Assembly will be held to-morrow afternoon, and it will probably be a very lively affair, as numerous knotty problems are to come up for consideration. The committee appointed to investigate the charges that certain contractors have been violating the alien contract labor law is expected to make its report, and if sufficient evidence has been collected the cases will be reported to the United States authorities and prosecution urged.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

Prince George of Greece arrived here this evening at 5:15 and left at 8:15 p. m. over the Burlington for Chicago. He is accompanied by Captain Lohmer of the Russian navy, Arthur Bankner, his tutor, and three servants. They will remain in Chicago two or three days and sail from New York on the Teutonic next Thursday. The prince says that accounts of the incident on the streets of [illegible] Japan in which he saved the czarowitz's life, were somewhat exaggerated. The czarowitz's life was certainly in danger but as the effort to ward off the blow did not call for any great amount of bravery, the prince considers it hardly worthy of notice. The party will visit London and Copenhagen before they reach Athens.

AN ARAPAHOE CYCLONE.

News has just been received of a destructive cyclone which passed over this county twenty-five miles east of this city Thursday night. Houses were blown away, trees uprooted and carried away and the crops for many miles around were completely ruined. A dozen persons were injured but none seriously. C. S. Clark was in from his ranch three miles west of Deer Trail and reports that the hail fell for twenty minutes and killed about 250 sheep and the eyes of a good many were put out. Mrs. J. W. Adams, living two miles northwest of Deer Trail, says hailstones as large as a man's fist fell, killing turkeys, chickens and ducks. R. E. Beatty, one mile north of [illegible], reports crops badly damaged.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Last night Policeman Knott in attempting to arrest Thomas Golding, Jr., was attacked by the latter's father with a cutlass. Officer Knott was reinforced by three other officers. A Golding, Sr., by his wife and son. A number of shots were fired and during the melee Golding, Sr., received a fatal wound in the [illegible]. Officer [illegible] in the thigh. [illegible] received a [illegible] by a [illegible] Golding, Jr., [illegible] on the scalp. The Goldings claimed they thought the policeman was a burglar.

Golding, Jr., who is an employe of the hydrographic office, refused to return a horse for which he had traded a watch, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a charge of horse stealing. The Goldings were this morning each held in $1,500 bail for the trial on Friday next. Golding, Sr., is an old Pacific Mail steamer captain.

International Athletic Contest.

MANCHESTER, June 27.—The visiting team of the Manhattan Athletic club of New York, will compete this afternoon with the crack athletes of England at the English amateur championship meeting held here. This meeting is the principal athletic event of England, and is held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic association of Great Britain. The attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, is president of the association, and the committee of arrangements is made up of prominent members of the leading athletic clubs of England.

The prospects for making fast records this afternoon are not very encouraging. Heavy rain has been falling throughout the night, and the track is sodden with moisture.

In the hammer throwing contest there were ten contestants. C. A. J. Queckberner (Manhattan) won first, covering 120 feet 10½ inches; Robbio, an Englishman, was second, covering 127 feet.

There were six heats in the 100 yards foot race and twenty one started. Luther M. Carey (Manhattan Athletic club of New York) won the final heat and the race easily by four yards; time 10 1-5 seconds.

The second was won by his club mate, Remington, by half a yard in 10 2-5 seconds. Carey took the second heat by six yards.

In the quarter-mile run Remington won the first heat by 2 yards, after a hard struggle. Time, 45 seconds. He also won the final heat and the race by eight yards. Time, 51 seconds.

Kibblewhite won the mile race by one yard. Time 4 [illegible].

Young, M. A. C., retired from the four-mile race after covering a mile. Molton, an Englishman, won the race. Time, 20.53 3-5.

Malcolm W. Ford, M. A. C., and Bulger of Dublin, tied in the long jump, distance 20 feet, 4 inches.

In the shot-putting contest Barry, of Cork, won, distance 37 feet, 8 inches. Queckberner's record was 37 feet, 5 inches.

Nicol, M. A. C., was a bad third in the seven-mile walk.

The track was heavy, owing to rain early in the day. The weather cleared, however, and the games were favored with sunshine.

The Field to-day, commenting on the showing made by the American visitors thus far, says that Cary's running, though fast, is not admired as to style. The writer admits that the visitors were at a disadvantage because of adverse conditions in the competition, and of the fact that when the Huddersfield game took place they had hardly recovered from the effects of their ocean voyage.

The American team starts for Paris on Monday next, where on July 4th they compete with the French athletes in the games of the racing club in the Bois De Boulogne. On July 8th the Manhattans sail for home on the Servia.

BASE BALL.

Western Association.

DULUTH-DENVER.

DENVER, June 27.—Duluth won to-day's game to-day by bunching their hits in the fourth, and assisted by some costly errors by Denver in the same inning. Reynolds had a finger broken in the fifth and had to retire. Score:

Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Duluth	0	1	1	7	0	1	0	0	*	10

Earned runs—Denver 3, Duluth 2. Two-base hits—[illegible]. Three-base hit—Tebeau. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Wright, O'Brien, Hamburg. Home run—[illegible]. First on balls—Off Fournier 3, off McHale 2. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien 2, Wright 3. Struck out—By Fournier 4, Gilliland 3, McHale 1. Passed ball—Reynolds. Wild pitches—By Fournier 1, by McHale 1. Time—2 hours. Umpire—[illegible].

LINCOLN-SIOUX CITY.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 27.—The Lincoln-Sioux City game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

OMAHA-MILWAUKEE.

OMAHA, Neb., June 27.—Errors by Sutcliffe and Twitchell in the ninth gave the game to Milwaukee after one of the prettiest struggles of the season, in spite of the crippled condition of the Omahas. Omaha 3, Milwaukee 4.

KANSAS CITY-MINNEAPOLIS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—Kansas City won from Minneapolis by bunching their hits. The features of the game were Stuart's batting and a running catch by Foster. Attendance 1,049. Kansas City [illegible], Minneapolis 8.

National League.

CHICAGO-CLEVELAND [illegible].

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Colts lost in the first game of the series with the Pittsburgs through their inability to bat Baldwin's delivery. The visitors, on the other hand, knocked Luby's curves all over the lot and earned five of their runs. The batting of Miller, Mack and Baldwin and the fielding of Carey were the features of the game. Attendance 4,200. Score: Chicago 3, Pittsburg 9.

PHILADELPHIA-BROOKLYN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—To-day's game was interrupted during the fourth inning by fire in the left field bleachers but no serious damage was done. The contest was of the slugging order, Captain Ward of the Brooklyn team doing brilliant work with the stick. Both sides fielded finely. Attendance over 8000. Score: Philadelphia 10; Brooklyn, 7.

CINCINNATI-CLEVELAND.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Spiders had a virtual "walk-over" in to-day's game. The Porkopolitans had an off day in the field, Latham and Smith especially distinguishing themselves by costly errors. Attendance 1900. Score: Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

NEW YORK-BOSTON.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Giants started off with a winning streak to-day in the first game of the series with the Bean Eaters and had the latter hustling from the start, which they did with desperate energy. The game resolved itself into a duel of the pitchers and for seven innings the struggle was of the "nip and tuck" order. The Bostons finally overtook and passed the New Yorks, winning hands down. Attendance over 7000. Score: New York, 4; Boston, 8.

American Association.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Baltimore, 6.

At Washington (10 innings)—Washington, 4; Athletics, 5.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 12; Columbus 6.

The Philadelphia Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The council's committee of investigation to-day presented to Judges Allison and Biddle the facts involved in the late refusal of H. H. Yard to answer questions, with a petition for a process from the court to compel Mr. Yard to appear and answer. City solicitor Warwick appeared for the committee. He first read the petition and the stenographer's account of the refusal of Mr. Yard. Mayor Sulzberger and A. S. L. Shields, counsel for Mr. Yard, [illegible] the objection.

[illegible]

LONDON, June 27.—Oxford has received a challenge from Yale to row on the Thames in August [illegible] in September. The [illegible] on the [illegible] of being [illegible] when the news of Yale's defeat by Harvard at New London, Conn., [illegible] was received. At a special meeting of the boat club [illegible] [illegible]

M. L. DeCOURSEY,

Real Estate, Investments and Loans.

FOR SALE.

1. The magnificent business property, southwest corner Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues; in the exact heart of the city, being at the point where the original four wards come together. This property has a frontage of over 150 feet on Nevada avenue, and 100 feet on Pike's Peak avenue, and has 44 feet on the alley by the city clerk's office. Inside of two years this corner will be as good as the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon streets for business purposes, if not better, for it fronts on two 140 foot avenues, and being more centrally located commands the situation; and I will sell it for one-third the price that will buy the other. Meanwhile the improvements on it pay the taxes and leave a handsome surplus.

2. The equally splendid residence property on North Tejon street, fronting 400 feet on the Rapid Transit line, running from Willamette avenue to Monument street, with a depth of 190 feet to a 20 feet alley, in a most desirable neighborhood. One-half the frontage on Tejon street and the 190 ft. frontage on Willamette avenue is bordered with ten-year-old maple and locust trees. I will sell this grand property, if taken *at once*, for $35,000. Compare this with the corner, one-fourth the size, in Shook's Run bottom, which the school board was so glad to get for $8800, and you will see it is very cheap.

3. I have a large block of desirable property, consisting of lots improved and unimproved, which, while a good deal of money is required to handle it, I will sell for just one-half its real worth at market prices. The improvements yield a very fair return over and above the taxes, and within two years the property should be sold at a profit of at least 100 per cent. for anyone who will invest in it now. This is really *a big thing*, and I will be glad to show it to anyone who means "business." None others need apply.

4. A choice business corner on Huerfano street, 75 by 190 feet. A first class location for a warehouse, a grain and feed store, or a large blacksmithing establishment, which will catch all the trade entering town from the east. Or it would be just the corner for a forwarding and commission house, a coal and lumber and wood yard, or a stone and marble yard; large enough to show and keep stock properly, and convenient for shipping via several lines of railroad. This is a great property for someone who has the means with which to buy it, and the business requiring such a location.

BIG LITTLE BARGAINS.

1. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY, without exception. A three room brick house on a corner lot, 50x167 feet; city water, barn, chicken house, etc., in Loomis' addition ONLY $850. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED. The lot alone is worth almost the money.

2. Five lots corner Kiowa and Spruce streets, each 38 feet fronting on the rapid transit line, just four blocks from Antlers hotel. To quick buyers $100 to $[illegible] each. Great bargains.

3. Two fine lots on Washington avenue, close to town, for $1475, or $[illegible] a lot. Terms half cash, balance two years at 8 per cent. A map [illegible].

4. A corner lot 50x190 feet, facing south, on Colorado avenue, in West Colorado Springs, for $900. Everyone knows this will soon be worth much more [illegible].

PARRISH'S ADDITION.

1. A lot 50x150 feet, on Kiowa street east of Chestnut, for $[illegible]. Inferior lots in inferior locations are selling for $1000.

2. Corner 100 by 135 feet on Platte avenue, $1000.

3. Corner 100 by 190 feet on Bijou street, $1400.

4. Corner 50 by 190 feet on Kiowa street, $[illegible].

5. Corner 38 by 100 feet on Bijou street, $500.

6. Corner 100 by 190 feet on Pike's Peak avenue, $1800.

7. Inside lots on Pike's Peak and Platte avenues and on Kiowa and Bijou [illegible] from $[illegible] to $1300, according to size and location.

Lots in West End Addition, Walnut Addition, Orris's Addition, [illegible] Addition, D. R. Wood Addition, Loomis's Addition, North End Addition, [illegible] ward's Addition, La Verga, Colorado City, Manitou, Cascade [illegible] and in the *great resort*, [illegible].

COUNTRY ESTATES.

1. I am authorized to offer for sale, for a short time, the charming [illegible] dence and estate, so well and favorably known as *Villa [illegible]* 150 acres of enclosed land, only ten miles north of town by a good [illegible] road. This place is subdivided into four fields and [illegible] under cultivation. No irrigation is required; good crops of [illegible] raised without it. The improvements consist of a handsome [illegible] and bath room with hot and cold water, water being [illegible] can set in the fine springs which abound on the property. [illegible] low, 20x30, barn with 5 box stalls, carriage, feed and chicken [illegible] for ten tons of hay; meat house, dairy house; ice house [illegible] pure ice, cut from pond covering an acre of ground [illegible] water fourteen feet deep from the springs, [illegible] one spring 8 feet deep, of iron and sulphur water [illegible] holding 30,000 lb. The residence is insured for $1500. [illegible] desirable [illegible] for less money than has been [illegible] upon it. Someone can make a fortune [illegible] It can be kept full all the time. [illegible] profession in the city, or he would not think of selling.

2. *Blair Athol!* Unequaled for grandeur and beauty of [illegible] surroundings; remarkable freaks of nature in stone [illegible] a second Garden [illegible]. Anyone wishing a home surrounded by nature in its wildest, grandest, weirdest, most awe-inspiring, and at the same time lovely forms, can here find it.

A DONATION.

I will give, free of cost, to any reliable [illegible] that will [illegible] thereon, sufficient ground at "Fairmount Park," two miles from the city, for the purposes of a *Sanitarium, Summer Resort, Hotel*, or [illegible] public character, which will attract people and public attention to the [illegible] provided such institutions or establishments be of [illegible] sufficient means. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

[illegible]

Remember that I can help you in the sale or renting of your property, and that I shall be glad to see you at any time. [illegible]

M. L. DeCOURSEY,

12½ S. Tejon St.,

Colorado Springs, Colorado

On for all Time.

Large size, Solid Oak, $15 Chiffoniers for $10.75

Fifteen and Twenty Dollar, Antique Sideboards, for $10 and $13.50 respectively.

Bed Lounges $7 and $7.50.

Woven Wire Springs for Two Dollars.

These prices are on for all time at

FAIRLEY BROTHERS,

No. 23 South Tejon Street.

HUYLER'S
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES

CIGARS, PIPES, TOBACCO.
GARDNER & CO.
[illegible]

CREAMS AND ICES.

Tutti Frutti, [illegible] Vanilla, [illegible]

The Chicago [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

For one year $10.00 | Six months $5.00
Six months 5.00 | One month 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

For one year $2.00 | Six months .75
Eight months 1.00 | Three months .50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Mississippi river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against our bills except the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Few writers on scientific subjects have a more interesting and popular style than the Frenchman, Camille Flammarion, one of whose most recent articles appears in adjoining column. Astronomy may not inaptly be called the muse of the imagination. The consideration of the stars is conducive to lofty thoughts, even in the most unimaginative minds, and the brilliant achievements and glittering possibilities narrated here seem specially calculated to do this.

THE GAZETTE is taking especial pains with its Sunday edition. It is intended to have the literary matter therein contained not only interesting but really meritorious as well. As a sample of the good things in store for our readers we append the following list of short stories which have been engaged to appear in succeeding numbers of the SUNDAY GAZETTE.

"The Fly's Web," by Mrs. L. B. Walford, author of "The Baby's Grandmother," "The Havoc of a Smile," etc. Mrs. Walford is a very popular novelist both in England and America. Her work constantly appears serially in the best magazines.

"A Bohemian Scandal," by Conan Doyle, author of "Micah Clarke," "At the Sight of the Four," etc. Conan Doyle's "White Company," now running in the New York Sun, was commenced by that paper as "the story of the year."

"Is It a Man?" by J. M. Barrie, author of "A Window in Thrums," "My Lady Nicotine," etc. Mr. Barrie is one of the most brilliant novelists in England. His books are at present attracting a great deal of attention in this country.

"Quite Impossible," by W. E. Norris, author of "My Friend Jim," "Matrimony," "A Bachelor's Blunder," etc.

This is a capital lot of stories, all by good writers and all illustrated.

THE CHILIAN SITUATION.

The representatives of the Chilian insurgents who recently arrived in New York are obliged to present such a statement to the people of this country as will warrant the recognition of their claims as entitled to the rights given to belligerents under the laws of nations. This is the purpose for which they came to this country, and their appeal has been carefully planned and arranged. Not on this account is it to be either accepted or disallowed without question.

If, as these insurgent envoys contend, President Balmaceda has been guilty of inhumanity and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, and if a large majority of the people of that country are favorable to their party, they have made out a strong case for the sympathy of the people of the United States, and for such active aid as may be given to their cause without violation of our neutrality.

If, on the other hand, the members of the insurgent, congressional or constitutional party, as they are variously called, are merely disappointed politicians seeking to overthrow tyranny in order that they may themselves become tyrants; if they merely hold position of the nitrate ports, isolated cities in a great country, if they are without following except the adventurers who are always at the command of adventurers, and without funds except the nitrate revenue; if they are powerless on land and nearly powerless at sea; if, in short, they are what the Balmacedists claim them to be, it would be foolish for the people of the United States to lend aid or sympathy to a cause which is both wrong and miserable.

In this connection it is worth while recalling the dispatch which Admiral McCann recently sent to the navy department from Iquique, the insurgent headquarters, and the city which his bombardment is so graphically described in our news columns this morning.

Admiral McCann says: "Since the loss of the Blanco Encalada most of the insurgent forces are concentrating about the nitrate ports. The only efficient vessels remaining to the insurgents are the Huascar and Esmeralda (the latter lost heard of at Acapulco) and the Almirante Cochrane; the remainder is made up of a few old gunboats and armed transports, the broken-down and worn out remains of the Chilian navy. There is therefore little or no probability of a demonstration by water against Valparaiso or other southern ports by the revolutionary fleet, as I have previously reported to the department, but on the contrary the government torpedo cruisers Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell and the armed transport Imperial keep the insurgent vessels in motion and the nitrate ports in a constant state of alarm by threatened attacks."

This is little in accord with the braggart statements of the insurgent envoys and their friends. As the official report of a disinterested person, and one who is the representative of our government, it must have great weight, and a comparison with the statement of the envoys does not inspire any considerable amount of confidence in their veracity or respect for their cause. As for the alleged atrocities for which President Balmaceda is said to be responsible, it would not be surprising if these envoys, who are convicted of putting things in a false light to use a mild expression, in one instance, should do so in another. Further it may be noted that the Spanish Americans have not at any time been particularly distinguished for the tender graces of mercy and human compassion, and a civil war in a South American state without atrocities would be as much of an anomaly as a bull fight without blood.

Colorado Springs Interests.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 26.

The merchants and other business men of Colorado Springs have organized a board of trade. In this they have done well. They have manifested a spirit of enterprise as enlightened and judicious as it is energetic and progressive. Colorado Springs is now one of the largest cities of the state. It, and the almost contiguous cities of Gamma interest, Colorado City and Manitou, make a very important center of population and enterprise and activity. It is a centre that offers attractions and advantages peculiarly its own, not greater, perhaps, than those of other cities and localities, but different.

The three cities present all attractions of scenery, each possessing its own peculiar charms. There is something specially captivating in the chance of a railroad ride to the summit of the great historic peak of the Rocky Mountain chain. The old timers, indeed, may feel that there is a sort of disloyalty and perhaps a kind of deplorable exertion, in going to the top of a great mountain peak in any other manner than along the old winding trail on foot or on back of horse, mule or burro.

And we all have a feeling that the ascent in any other way is perhaps an ungenerous and half-cowardly desertion of the old ways and also a robbery of the climb of all the old associations of adventure, romance, toil and danger. But yet the ascent by rail has its peculiar charm of novelty.

With their peculiar and distinctive attractions there is special reason why Colorado Springs and the two neighboring cities should advertise, why they should tell the world of the special advantages they present and of the exceptional opportunities they offer to those who are seeking pleasure, health or profitable business. And this object can be presented in no way so well and so effectively as through a board of trade. In very many ways the interests of a city are greatly promoted through such an organization. It makes one of the mediums through which a city can speak and secure the attention it deserves, and effectively assert its just claim to recognition.

Trade at Home.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 27, 1891.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

DEAR SIR: In looking over the report of the meeting of business men on Thursday night, it strikes me that Mr. Irving Howbert made some very sensible and timely suggestions respecting the importance of securing employment for workingmen. The advertising plans which are expected to bring the tourist and invalid to our city may be very good, but it seems to me that the holding of workingmen who are already here and spending their earnings right in our midst and many of them trying to make homes of their own, is equally important. Would it not be well also for our capitalists (especially those who have their money here) are building for speculation or investment to endeavor as much as possible to have the work performed by home skill and industry instead of sending to Denver or Chicago for so much that could be equally well done at home, and would it not be good policy, even if a little higher price was paid, to pay those for work who would spend their earnings here where they have their homes?

To send away for work look as if we were more interested in saving a dollar than in the general welfare and prosperity of the city, and I am sorry to say that our school board is setting a bad example in this respect.

At election time in this Republican stronghold we are told that it is very important to vote the Republican ticket, as it represents the protective policy, and yet the only persons also so strongly advocate protection at elections when it comes to building a residence, a brick block or a school house, think it to their interest to sample the jewel of consistency under their full and become radical free traders. Pardon, Mr. Editor, this long letter.

TRUE BLUE.

A Great Year.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 26, 1891.

To the Committee of Ways and Means, Hon. Irving Howbert, City.

GENTLEMEN—As a citizen and business man of Colorado Springs, one who has the welfare of our lovely city at heart and one who was present at the meeting of citizens last night, I beg to address you, through the Hon. Irving Howbert, to whom it has been intrusted, and would beg your acceptance of a few suggestions upon the situation.

The meeting I allude to last night was one which had my most cordial support and I would note by that I think it is quite time for business men to move in the matter. They have seen the result of disorganized business interests the non-advertising of Colorado Springs which, as an invalid resort, has no equal in the world, and of the business men of our city not having organized themselves, as they should have done before.

An important fact seemed to have been overlooked last night. Business and working men are not the only individuals who cause should be considered. It was an important consideration that the fair sex should have been entirely forgotten, especially when we remember that so many members of that sex come here to benefit their health and have to earn their living.

Experience in other cities, notably one I have in mind which lies in the state of Michigan, has shown me that business men may make profits for ladies. Many of the fair sex come here with poor health and return from unfortunate circumstances over which they have no control, desiring employment. Now could not employment be given to a small number of women by some one starting a shirt factory, or a glove, knitting, or corset factory? Any one of these manufactories could be run profitably, and, at the same time, would keep money in our town and help to build up industry other than tourists. Ladies could earn all the way from $10 to $20 and upward per month, or from 10 to 40 cents per working by piece, and this class of business would there can be no doubt, be a profitable one and help to give Colorado Springs a better name and better trade.

Money is going out of the city in large quantities, and I make this suggestion in the hope that it may become a way of advertising our city, our magnificent climate and the great health facilities which they together give. Respectfully,

A CITIZEN.

New York Stock Market.

New York, June 27.—There was more doing on the stock exchange during the half day's session than during the morning hours of yesterday. National cordage was the feature of the morning's trading, yesterday it sold down to 100¾ and this morning fell to 90. There does not seem to be any special news in circulation regarding it, but reasons for its decline are simple. Holders on a margin having grown weary of paying interest a trade was made on stop orders and the small holders sold out. The general market was weak, notwithstanding the favorable bank statement, which showed an increase of $7,740,825 in the reserves. Chicago gas and Wheeling and Lake Erie. Sugar trust and Tennessee coal were especially weak and recorded sharp declines. The closing figures were about the lowest of the day. The decline ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent. Sales, 14,156 shares.

CLOSING PRICES.

Adams Ex	148	U P	42¾
American Ex	113	U S Ex	53
C B & Q	95¾	Wells Fargo Ex	140
D L & W	135	Western Union	79½
D & R G pref	41	Colo Coal	30½
Illinois Central	93	Atchison	29¾
Kan & Tex	13¾	U P, D & G	1
Mo Pacific	65¾	do Registered	116½
Northern Pac	22¼	do Registered	100
Preferred	57¾	do Coupons	117½
C & N W	103¼	do Coupons	105
Preferred	139	Pacific Mail	50¾
Pullman Palace	171	Mich Central	90½
Rock Island	75¾	Lead Trust	17
C, R I & P	92	Sugar Trust	81¼
Preferred	98	Rio Grande West	27½
Paciff Mail	52½	Preferred	67¾
Texas Pacific	12¾		

A North River Bank Dividend.

New York, June 27.—Judge Beach, of the supreme court, has given Receiver Francis Higgins, of the North River Bank, permission to pay the creditors a dividend of 20 per cent. Mr. Higgins says the amount of claims that have been proved is $1,440,664. He has on hand $288,252 from which to pay the present dividend.

STUDYING THE STARS

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE HEAVENS.

The Idea of an Illustrious Astronomer Developed—The Great Results Since Obtained From It—The Grand Work Yet to be Accomplished.

PARIS, June 15. The International Photographic congress organized several years ago by a group of astronomers for the purpose of applying photography to the study of the stars, met recently for the third time at the Paris Observatory and agreed upon the latest arrangements for photographing the heavens.

The idea of applying photography to the curious things in the sky came to light on the very day when the great discovery of Niepce and Daguerre was publicly announced in the memorable account which Arago gave of it at the session of the Academy of Sciences April 19, 1839. The illustrious astronomer perceiving at once the many and diverse uses to which the discovery could be put in astronomical research pointed out among other things the possibility of obtaining a good map of the moon and a perfect representation of the solar spectrum. But the methods of photography at that day were too crude to admit of securing satisfactory results.

However, about the year 1845 Fizeau and Fiaeault contrived to take an excellent photograph of the sun in 1/60 sec onds, a very fine engraving of which may be found in Arago's complete works. In 1840 William C. Bond an American astronomer, obtained a good daguerreian proof of the moon. The eclipse of the sun on July 23, 1851, was photographed by Berkawski at Koenigsberg upon a daguerreian plate, which disclosed for the first time traces of the corona that envelope the star of day, and the eruptions that emanate from its surface.

In 1857 Bond obtained a very clear photograph of the double star Mizar and Zita in the Great Bear, as exact in truth as the micrometric measures, for I have been able to insert it as a document in my catalogue of double stars. It was at the Harvard college observatory that these first photographs of stars were made, and it is there to-day that Professor Pickering obtains such marvelous results that in themselves they appear at least to equal all those of the twenty to thirty astronomers composing the European congress.

M. Warren de la Rue in England, and M. Rutherfurd, in the United States of America, obtained magnificent photographs of the moon between 1857 and 1861 that have not yet been surpassed. Let us note among these photographs some startling stereoscopic views that show the lunar globe so much in relief that it has almost the form of an egg. This effect, somewhat exaggerated, is due to the advantage taken of a certain movement of libration in order to penetrate, more or less satisfactorily, the invisible hemisphere of the moon. Warren de la Rue, to whom we are indebted for these steel plate photographs of our satellite, succeeded equally in obtaining views of the planet Jupiter with an exposure of twenty-six minutes.

M. Plays, in France, has been one of the most ardent advocates of astronomical photography. Insensibly, despite the opposition of astronomers who were first of all mathematicians, photography made a place for itself among the groups of the study. It was applied with the greatest success in observing the transit of Venus in 1874, and again in 1882. In 1881 M. Janssen, at the observatory of Meudon, obtained admirable photographs of the solar surface, upon which the observer seems to assist, so to speak, in the phenomena of the formation of light. These photographs of the sun are almost instantaneous, for they are taken in a half one-thousandth of a second. In 1881 Messrs. Paul and Prosper Henry, while making maps of the stars for the atlas of the Paris observatory, set themselves to substituting photography for direct observation, which at the time, was much more expeditious and certain. At the same time, and afterwards Messrs. Pickering in the United States, Gould in the Argentine Republic, Gill at the Cape of Good Hope, Common and Roberts in England, devoted themselves, with the best success, to the practice of celestial photography.

Thus gradually, insensibly, photography came to take a large part in astronomical research. This part from day to day becomes more and more important, and more and more fruitful.

It is now proposed actually to photograph the entire heavens, and it was with this end in view that astronomers organized the international congress which met in 1887, then in 1889 and again last April. In its recent session the committee paid attention very largely to technical details. A score of questions were discussed, involving all important points in the preparation of plates, the process of taking and developing of reproducing pictures from the stereotypes, etc., and the methods of undertaking the great photographic work the division of the zones and the distribution of definite sections of the heavens to various observatories and observers for their respective fields of labor.

Mague, director of the Paris observatory, made a statement relative to the progress made with the instrument which he invented for photographing the heavens, and he suggested the time at which he could begin experiments. Owing to political events in Chili and troubles in which some other states are involved, it will not be possible for all to begin work at exactly the same time.

Among other things the congress was concerned with the choice of guide stars, that is to say those which must constantly be held at the same point of view in order that every star may be represented upon the map by a point and not by a measurable space. But what limit should be placed upon the distance of the guide star from the center of the plate? After much groping about the congress decided to leave to each observer a certain latitude not to exceed 40 minutes. Questions of this nature, though secondary, were novel and delicate, and the divergences of opinion brought out of them were inevitable. Many difficulties were suggested that can be solved only by long experience, difficulties that will vary with the physical and atmospheric conditions of the various observatories. A certain liberty of action was therefore left to each observer, the congress simply determining the end to be attained.

The congress adjourned after having made the best arrangements that the present state of astronomic photography allows, for a work of gigantic proportions and immense difficulty. We may look forward with no little confidence to the success of this undertaking which, according to the latest information, will begin in various parts of the world simultaneously during the summer.

The matter in hand involves the photographing of the entire heavens and the construction from the results of a complete map which shall show the starry firmament just as it appears to the inhabitants of the earth, and this by photographs along by which errors of observation will be wholly eliminated. We already have a map of this kind, but it is relatively imperfect and heterogeneous. For example Argelander in 1862 made a map of the northern hemisphere showing all the stars up to the ninth magnitude inclusive, and this map registers 324,198 stars, all of which can be seen on the same sheet (see our Astronomie Populaire, page 582). This great atlas of Argelander is one of the most important and considerable works of this century.

Skaenfeld's catalogue of the southern hemisphere gives the positions of 121,690 stars. Mr. Gould director of the observatory at Cordoba, Argentina, published an atlas of the southern heavens there some years ago, but it registers the stars only that are visible to the naked eye.

These efforts represent much patient labor but they can never hope to give what may be expected from unaided photography.

In fact, instead of meridian observations by a great number of observers all differing one from the other in the recognition of the various magnitudes of the stars, and in methods of relating their positions instead of innumerable transcriptions, innumerable calculations and reductions, and gathering and disseminating of the information along a long period of years, instead of this there will be undertaken an exact photograph of the heavens, and this not only of stars up to the ninth magnitude, but those of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and even fourteenth magnitude, and these lesser magnitudes will not add difficulties further than the exposure of the sensitive plate for a longer time.

Everybody knows that stars beyond the sixth magnitude are invisible to the naked eye, and the term "magnitude" applies simply to the apparent brilliancy of the stars, those of the first magnitude being the most brilliant, those of second of the second a little less brilliant, and so on; those of the sixth being the last that can be seen with the naked eye. Here is a table showing the probable number of stars of every magnitude up to the fourteenth.

Magnitudes.	Number.
First	20
Second	50
Third	132
Fourth	272
Fifth	1 000
Sixth	4 200
Seventh	13,000
Eighth	40 000
Ninth	120,000
Tenth	400 000
Eleventh	1 000,000
Twelfth	3,000,000
Thirteenth	9 000,000
Fourteenth	27 000,000

The stars of the fourteenth magnitude are visible through the best astronomical instruments. It will be seen that the total of these first fourteen magnitudes exceeds 40,000,000. To try to catalogue this celestial army would be not only a superhuman task, but absolutely beyond realization, for errors would creep inevitably into such a number of observations, as well as into their reductions, their transcriptions and their place upon a map.

Years and years would not suffice, and while the work was in progress the stars themselves would change their positions in space, for each of them is animated by its own motion more or less swift.

Now photography can effect this properly and in the simplest manner, thanks to the perfection to which the art and its methods have been brought. And do you know how long it would take to perform this gigantic task—to get this imperishable monument of astronomy? In thirteen minutes! Following are figures showing with substantial accuracy the duration of exposure necessary to get an impression of the stars of various magnitude upon the gelatine plate.

Magnitude	Exposure Minutes.	Exposure Seconds
First	0	ten
Second	0	.04
Third	0	.08
Fourth	0	1
Fifth	0	.5
Sixth	0	2
Seventh	0	1.5
Eighth	0	3.
Ninth	0	8.
Tenth	0	20.
Eleventh	1	00.
Twelfth	2	00.
Thirteenth	3	00.
Fourteenth	13	00

Thus five one thousandths of a second are sufficient exposure to photograph a star of the first magnitude, a half second's exposure takes a picture of the smallest stars visible to the naked eye, and thirteen minutes are needed to photograph those of the fourteenth magnitude. A plate 24 by 30 centimetres covers five astronomical degrees. If at a given moment 8000 telescopes arranged for photography should be opened all over the earth and turned upon 8000 points of the sky, all the points being agreed upon in advance the 8000 plates would have photographed the entire heavens and registered the 40,000,000 stars of which we spoke above. Placed side by side in their proper positions these 8000 plates would represent the 11,000 astronomical degrees of which the surface of the heavens is composed.

This kind of instantaneous photography of the heavens would be ideal but it would not be possible, because first at any given moment night extends over less than half the globe, and second because the atmosphere is never perfectly clear and lastly because these 8,000 instruments would involve an immense expense a matter which it is simpler and more practicable to reduce to a minimum. The work will probably be divided among the following observatories in proportion to the number of plates set against each:

Paris	1300
Bordeaux	1300
Toulouse	1300
Algiers	1300
Greenwich	1100
Oxford	1100
Helsingfors	1100
Potsdam	1300
Rome	1300
Catania	1000
San Fernando	1300
Cordoba	1300
Santiago	1300
La Plata	1300
Rio Janeiro	1300
Cape of Good Hope	1300
Sydney	1100
Melbourne	1100

There will be about 22,000 plates of two degrees each arranged so that their borders shall overlap each other sufficiently to register all the stars without fail and thus in time cover the whole heavens. The work will probably be completed in five or six years.

Thus nineteenth century science will bequeath to posterity an invaluable and unperishable statement as to the sidereal heavens, which, in future centuries, will serve as a certain basis for the solution of the great problem of the constitution of the universe.

The human eye certainly is an instrument admirably adapted to its purpose. How transparent is this living crystal, how delightful are its lines, what depth it has, what beauty! It is life passing light. Close the eyes and how much of the world remains?

And yet the lens of a photographic camera is a new eye that gives the finishing touch to ours, that surpasses it that is more marvelous still.

This giant eye is endowed with four important advantages as compared with our eyes: it sees more quickly, further, longer and inestimable faculty it fixes, prints, preserves, what it sees.

It sees more quickly, in the half thousandth part of a second it photographs the sun, its spots, its whirlwinds, its flames, its mountains of fire, in an imperishable document.

It sees further, turned at darkest night towards any part of the heavens whatever it discovers in the atoms of the infinite, stars, worlds, universes, creations that our eye could never see by any possibility no matter how powerful a telescope were brought to bear.

Yes, the artificial retina sees more quickly and better. And, by virtue of a property wholly lacking in the human eye, it penetrates abysses where we do not and never could see anything. This is, perhaps, its most astonishing faculty.

Place the eye for example, at the eyepiece of a telescope whose object glass measures thirty centimetres in diameter, such an instrument is the best for practical observations.

With this glass of thirty centimetres diameter and three and one-half metres in length we may discover stars to the fourteenth magnitude, that is to say about 40,000,000 stars of all kinds.

It sees for a long time, what we can not contrive to see after several seconds of attention, we can never see. This new eye needs but to look sufficiently long; at the end of an hour it will see better still, and the longer it remains directed towards the unknown, the more complete will the eye possess it, without fatigue and always better.

And it preserves upon its retinal plate all that it has seen. Our eye retains images but a instant. Suppose, for example, that you kill a man at the moment when, quietly seated in his chair, he has his eyes upon and directed towards a bright window. There is nothing improbable in the supposition upon a planet where all the citizens are soldiers and kill each other in all manner of ways at the rate of 1100 daily. Then suppose you should fear out his eyes, (I should have said that the hypothesis involves dealing with an enemy!) and you immerse them in a solution of alum, those eyes will then retain the image of the window with its transverse bars and its light spaces. But in a natural state of things our eyes do not retain images—there would be too many of them besides. The giant eye of which we speak holds fast everything it sees. Its only need is a change of the retina.

Now replace our eye by the photographic retina. Instantly the most brilliant stars leap upon the plate and mark their likenesses there. Five one-thousandths of a second suffice for a star of the first magnitude, one one hundredth for those of the second, three one-hundredths for those of the third, and so on, according to the proportions expressed above.

In less than one second the photographic eye has seen all that we could perceive with the naked eye.

But this is as nothing. Stars visible only through the telescope also come and beat upon the plate, and thereon inscribe their images. Those of the seventh magnitude take a second and a third to make their impressions on the plate, those of the eighth need three seconds, those of the ninth eight seconds, those of the eleventh fifty seconds, those of the twelfth require two minutes, those of the thirteenth five minutes, and, finally, those of the fourteenth thirteen minutes.

If we have left our plate exposed for a quarter of an hour, we shall find photographed upon it all the region of the sky towards which the telescope was directed, all that this region contains, all that we could have contrived to discover with infinite difficulty by a series of very arduous and long continued observations.

But we have merely entered upon the marvellous.

Let the photographic eye continue to observe in place of the human eye, it will penetrate the unknown. Stars invisible to us become visible. After an exposure of thirty three minutes stars of the fifteenth magnitude will have finished their task of impressing the chemical retina and placing there their images.

The same instrument which to the human eye reveals stars of the fourteenth magnitude and which would register about forty million stars in the entire heavens discloses, by photographic eye 120 millions, counting only those of the fifteenth magnitude. It will reach forth to the sixteenth and throw before the dazzled admiration of the observer a luminous mass of 400 million stars.

Never before in all the history of mankind have we had in hand the power to penetrate so deeply into the abysses of the infinite. Photography with its recent improvements takes a clear picture of every star no matter what its distance, and sets it down in a document that can be studied at leisure. Who knows if some day in the photographic views of Venus or Mars some new methods of analysis may not discover to us their inhabitants? And its power stretches forth to the infinite. Behold a star of the fifteenth or sixteenth, even seventeenth magnitude, a sun like our own separated from us by so great a distance that its light requires thousands, perhaps millions of years to reach us notwithstanding its unheard-of velocity of 300,000 kilometres a second and this sun has at such a depth, that its light, so to speak, reaches us no longer. The natural eye of man never would have seen it, and the human mind never would have guessed its existence but for the implements of this modern art. And yet this feeble light, come from so far, is sufficient to make an impression upon the chemical plate which will preserve its picture unalterably.

And this star might be of the eighteenth or the nineteenth magnitude, and beyond, so little that the human eye could never see it even aided by the most powerful telescopic appliances, for there will always be stars beyond our range of vision; and yet it will come and hurl its light ethereal into the chemical plate set up to await and receive them.

Yes its light will have traveled during millions of years. When it started the earth did not exist the real earth with its humanity, there was not a single thinking creature on our planet, the genesis of our world was in the process of development, perhaps only in the primordial nebula envelopes the globe before the nursing of the first continents, before the appearance of organisms formed themselves upon the bosom of the seas preparing slowly with the evolutions of future ages. The photographic plate takes us back to the past history of the universe. During the ethereal flight of the ray which comes to beat upon the plate all the history of the earth has been accomplished and in this history that of human kind is but a single wave of instant. And during this time the history of the distant sun which photographs itself to day has been accomplished also; perhaps it became extinct long since; perhaps it is actually out of existence.

Thus this new eye which transports us across the infinite enables us at the same time to trace the records of past eternity.

Yes many of these far away suns that we are going to such pains to photograph no longer exist. The end of the world has come to them as it will come to us and the luminous courriers that they sent us before dying travel forever.

Astronomy plunges us into the ineffable mystery of the infinite and of eternity—and therein lies its grandeur.

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North Cascade avenue, 10 rooms and bath, elegantly furnished, $60.
202 N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms, furnished, $40.
N. Nevada ave., 12 rooms, hall, large grounds, $75.
N. Nevada ave., 12 rooms, hall, large of conveniences, large and fine grounds, $100.
N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms, furnished, $40.
8 East Uintah st., 8 rooms, hall, $35.
North Cascade avenue, 8 rooms and bath, fully furnished, $35.
6 E. Williamette, 8 rooms and bath, completely furnished, $35.
Park Place, near Cascade ave., 9 rooms and bath, stable, $35.
30 West Cache la Poudre, 8 rooms, bath, $35.
717 N. Weber, 8 rooms and bath, $30.
24 N. Weber, 8 rooms, bath, for term, $30.
16 E. Boulder, 6 rooms and hall, electric lights, etc., $30.
711 N. Tejon, 8 rooms, well furnished, $30.
316 E. St. Vrain, 6 rooms, stable, $30.
11 East Boulder, 6 rooms and bath, $30.
8 E. Kiowa, 8 rooms, $25.
531 E. St. Vrain, 4 rooms, $15.

Unfurnished.

East Bijou street, new brick house, 12 rooms, all conveniences, $60.
N. Cascade ave., 12 rooms, bath, new, $60.
North Nevada avenue, brick, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights, $35.
328 East Dale street, 8 rooms and bath, $30.
N. Nevada, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, $35.
Dale st., 8 rooms and bath, $30.
423 N. Tejon st., 7 rooms and bath, stable, $30.
North Nevada, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, $30.
Cache la Poudre, near Cascade ave., new house, 6 rooms, bath, $30.
Wood avenue, 7 rooms and bath, $30.
1010 North Wahsatch, 7 rooms, bath, new, $25.
423 North Nevada, 7 rooms and bath, $20.
219 E. Platte, 6 rooms and bath, $20.
Cheyenne Canon Road, 10 rooms, barn, $20.
North Tejon st., 7 rooms, barn, $20.
105 E. Dale St., 6 rooms, $20.
212 N. Tejon st., 3 rooms, $20.
Willamette avenue, 7 rooms, $20.
113 East Costilla Street, 4 rooms, $16.
Large stable, near Pikes Peak ave., $10.
307 South Weber street, 4 rooms, $15.
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423 S. Tejon, 3 rooms, $15.
321 East St. Vrain, 4 rooms, $12.
Corona street, 3 rooms, $10.

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Large corner store on North Tejon street, $40.
N. Tejon street, store and basement, $30.
21 North Tejon street, $15.
N. Tejon St., store and 2 rooms, $15.
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Rooms suitable for doctors or office, $5.
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At last regular meeting of Board of Directors it was decided to place a premium of $3 per share on stock of the Second series, to take effect July 1, 1891. All contemplating purchasing stock in the Second series had better do so at once and save the advance.

GOSHEN BROS.,

BROADMOOR CASINO.

The Splendid Pleasure Resort Completed.

The Casino at Broadmoor will be ready for business next Tuesday. This has been settled upon finally as the day, and the people are awaiting the event with a great deal of pleasure. The GAZETTE presents a large picture of the handsome building this morning because it may not be able to do so later in the week.

The Casino at Broadmoor is the biggest scheme for furnishing pleasure to those who reside in or visit the Rocky mountain region ever conceived, not forgetting the Mineral Palace or any of the numerous schemes of the more [illegible]. It is something that has long been needed here and that every one has admitted was needed. The men have been found with enterprise and nerve to advance their money in the scheme and there is no one but wishes them every success possible. It is no longer possible to raise the old cry, "Colorado Springs is too stupid, there is nothing to do here but ride or sit in the hotel parlors and cough." We have a casino, the like of which does not exist anywhere in the United States.

The new building with the arrangements for entertainment will be [illegible] set forth in THE GAZETTE later in the week. To-morrow cards of admittance to the Casino will be sent out, as it is desirable to keep the place free from people who might become objectionable, such, for instance, as rough excursionists from our neighboring cities. However, the splendid music which will be furnished during the year can be enjoyed by every one, as a large pavilion has been erected near the Casino, which will be open to the public.

Last evening the Casino was lighted throughout, the Hungarian band played in the ball room and a considerable number of persons who had gotten a pointer collected in the Casino to inspect it. It is needless to say that all were delighted. Monday afternoon the Kansas editors will be tendered a concert by the Hungarian band and will have an opportunity of inspecting the Casino. The next day everything will be in readiness for the public, or such part of it as holds tickets of admission.

KANSAS EDITORS.

A Large Party of the North Central Kansas Editorial Association Is Here.

A party of ninety people, composed of members of the North Central Kansas Editorial association, their wives, sons, daughters and friends, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon over the Rock Island road.

The party comprises a large representation of the Kansas newspapers. Their yellow badges have already made their presence known on our business streets, and before the party has left Colorado Springs they will be fluttered on the summit of Pike's Peak and in the darkest recesses of the Grand Caverns. These Kansas editors are not wanting in ambition. Not a single object of interest in this vicinity will escape their scrutiny. Broadmoor, Cheyenne canon, the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, the Grand caverns, Glen Eyrie, Manitou, all the glories of which Colorado Springs can boast, will be told of in Kansas homes for weeks and months to come.

Those who have had the entertainment of the visitors in charge have done their work well, and no pains have been spared to make their stay in this city as delightful as possible. Everyone wearing the yellow badge of the association will be allowed free passage on the electric cars to any point to which they run. To-morrow afternoon the Broadmoor casino will be open for their benefit from 2 till 5 o'clock, and the Hungarian band will furnish music. The party will go in a body to Broadmoor that afternoon, leaving here at 1 o'clock and visiting the Cheyenne canon. To-day the party will disperse in different directions, and many will visit Manitou.

The excursion of the editors is an incident of their twelfth annual meeting, which was held at Clay Centre, Kan., on the 25th and 26th. Leaving Clay Centre on the 26th the party set out for Colorado. Yesterday morning they passed through this city on their way to Pueblo. In that place they were met by the mayor and the board of trade, who escorted them in carriages to the Mineral Palace, the smelters, and other points of interest. A small delegation of Colorado Springs newspaper men, Messrs. C. O. Finch, Charles Sprague and J. Q. Boyce, left this city in the afternoon, and accompanied the party from Pueblo to Colorado Springs.

At 7.45 in the evening the party arrived here and were taken on the electric cars to the Alamo hotel, where Mr. Sellers had an excellent supper ready for them. At 9 o'clock an informal meeting was held in the hotel parlor and plans were made in regard to their excursions to neighboring points of interest. From 10 o'clock until 12 a dance was given the party in the hotel dining room, which was largely attended. On Monday evening a second dance will be held for their benefit in the hotel.

Among the prominent members of the [illegible] are D. A. Valentine, president, who has been a presidential elector; G. [illegible], who has served a term in the Kansas legislature; G. W. Martin, who [illegible] times held the contract for the [illegible] printing; T. W. Walton, a member [illegible] board of pardons, and Judge [illegible]. The latter has been for [illegible] years secretary of the Kansas [illegible] historical society and is the [illegible] its great collection; Noble [illegible] the best known journalist of [illegible] who for nearly thirty years has [illegible] newspaper life, and has of [illegible] a prominent contributor to the [illegible] City Star.

The party will remain in this city until [illegible] evening or Monday morning [illegible] they will return to their various homes.

[illegible] is a list of the members of [illegible] and the papers with which [illegible] connected:

D. A. Valentine, (president), Clay Center [illegible].
[illegible] Wrede (vice-president), Cawker [illegible] and Miss Lillie [illegible].
[illegible] Hume (secretary), Clay Center [illegible] Miss F. Oakes.
[illegible] (treasurer), Salina Journal.
[illegible] Cawker City Record, Miss [illegible].
[illegible] Greenleaf Journal, Miss J. [illegible].
[illegible] Smith Center Bulletin-Pi[illegible] and wife.
[illegible] Clifton Review, and wife.
[illegible] Hope Dispatch.
[illegible] Herington Times.
[illegible] Topeka Daily Capital.
[illegible] Belleville Telescope.

C. R. Cradwell, Beloit Gazette, Miss [illegible] Cradwell.
W. J. Chambers, Brooks County [illegible] and wife.
G. T. Davis, Republic City News, and wife.
[illegible] Dove, Manhattan Mercury, Miss M. Kemp.
S. H. Dodge, Beloit Gazette, and daughter.
[illegible] A. Edson, Concordia Times, and wife.
Miss Jennie Glenn, Minneapolis [illegible].
A. S. Green, Manchester Sun, and wife.
C. N. Hull, Herington Eye, and wife.
W. H. Hull, Hill City Republican, Auburn [illegible].
George H. Latimer, Concordia Register, Miss Ina Horn.
Miss Mary McGill, [illegible].
Charles A. Moal, [illegible] and wife.
W. B. Moore, Oberlin Herald, Miss Laura Hyatt.
George W. Martin, Kansas City (Kan.) Daily Gazette, and wife.
[illegible] McPherson Free[illegible].
[illegible].
[illegible] Carter, Clifton News, Miss Alta Drips.
Nate L. Prentis, Kansas City [illegible] and wife.
M. O. Reitzel, Humes [illegible], and wife.
[illegible].
[illegible] Dayliaht, and wife.
[illegible].
Miss Thompson, Prairie Review, Miss Grace Thompson.
R. L. Vaughan, Mankato Monitor, and wife.
W. J. Walton, [illegible] Republican, Mrs. George Wilkinson.
[illegible] W. Walton, Lincoln Republican, and wife.
W. W. Waterman, Delphos Republican.
[illegible] Historical [illegible].
G. T. Thompson, Manhattan Nationalist.
W. H. Whitmore, Downs Chief, Miss Anna Petree.
T. A. Sawhill, Concordia Empire, and son.
C. H. Willis, Junction City Tribune, and wife.
S. M. Wood, Mankato Review, and wife.
S. H. Biffle, Russell Journal.
A. J. Campbell, Herington Roller [illegible].
J. T. Holt, Washington Post.
E. M. Gilbert, Junction City Union.
C. A. Southwick, Riley Regent.
R. B. Claiborne, Abilene Chronicle.
Mob McNall, Gaylord Herald.

The funeral of Mrs. Stevens, the Salvation army woman who was killed last Thursday by a runaway horse, was held yesterday afternoon, the funeral procession marching through the business streets accompanied by music and making a great display. The body was borne in an express wagon draped in black and white.

Rev. E. Evans Carrington, pastor of the M. E. church, South, corner of Weber and Cucharas streets, will occupy his pulpit to-day at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the morning he will present "The Secular Character of Christ's Teaching," and in the evening he will preach on "Brotherliness in Theory and in Practice." Epworth league meeting at 7 p. m.

Dr. Walls has received a letter from Mr. R. W. Tansill who is now at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Tansill states that he and Mrs. Tansill have had a delightful visit at Eddy, N. M., Phoenix, Arizona, and all points of interest in California. They will return home about the middle of July, after visiting Portland and other cities in the northwest.

A case in which one of the city aldermen and another well known business man of the city were involved was brought before Police Magistrate Kinsley's court yesterday afternoon. The alderman charged the defendant with striking him and using abusive language. He was fined $5 and costs.

The Princes of the Orient will hold their grand conclave on Monday evening, June 29, at K. of P. hall. All princes are invited to attend from Colorado City and Manitou. A grand time is assured for all who attend.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending June 27, 1891:

GENTLEMEN.
(One cent due on each.)

Aldrich, L. C.; Adamson, Archibald; Armstrong, C. D.; Atkins, Wm.; Alger, D. H.; Allen, Lewis; Bell, Dr. J. H.; Bean, Levi S.; Bear, S.; Bolding, L. C.; Beard, Perry; Berry, John; Berlage, M. P. S.; Berry, Wm.; Bird, T. H.; Bianchi, Philip; Black, Will C.; Brain, L. J.; Burtin, Chas.; Bromley, Amos; Brookwood, Geo. R.; Bennett, Chas.; Beantry, F. R.; Buxton, James; Baker, Ed; Bates, Jasper M.; Barr, Andrew M.; Carl, A.; Carlson, A. E.; Cell, Dan. K.; Chantlen, G. R.; Chandler, Edgar D.; Cosby, G. A.; [illegible] S. H.; Cowles, G. A.; Costello, John; Connley, Master James; Crane, Geo.; Curregan, W. P.; Curry, Wm.; Carlson, C.; Darling, Wm.; Derrick, J. L.; Fernay, W. G.; Ferguson, Walter; Folts, C. M.; Foley, Ike; Grello, W. C.; Greenfeldt, J.; Grimes, M. J.; Grado, Morris; Green, Charles E.; Gallagher, John; Grey, Lewis L.; Gist, Fred G.; Hart, Walter H.; Hainsford, Geo.; Hanlon, John; Hansom, T. G.; Hagerty, Jack; Hunter, E. B.; [illegible] Charles; Hutton, J. H.; Hamphell, J. G.; Hamilton, H. H.; Hicks, H. C.; Harris, S. E.; Herron, Frank; Hall, Frank S.; Hall, A. L.; Hays, T. S.; Hayes, J. C.; Hills, Harry; Herne, W. C.; Jessup, C. M.

Karleskint, F.; Lynstrum, Charlie; Lowe, H. J.; Lupler, Geo. R.; Lilley, Frank; Lee, Dr. Edson; Lorelle, Dominick; Miller, Frank H.; Mallory, Fred W.; Martinez, Juan Ignacio; Mayall, H. H.; Meyers, J. A.; Middleton, J. W.; Michie, Wm.; Moriarty, Geo.; Montgomery, Samuel; Murray, Wm. J.; Macfinty, Frank S.; McCurry, G. W.; McDowell, Thomas; McCoy, J. W.; McDonald, E.; Newton, G. H.; Noble, J. W.; Olson, M.; Peck, Simeon; Pear, John A.; Parker, Harry; Park, Richard; Putnam, H. R.; Quinn, J.; Rogers, Alex.; Reeves, W. L.; Rendell, Wm.; Richardson, John L.; Riggs, E. W.; Riggs, W. H.; Rombe, E. H.; Roy, J. W.; Rooney, Daniel; Rushbrook, Mr.; Russell, Irving; Stanley, T. S.; Simmonds, E. P.; Storey, Jim; Slakam, Will; Snellor, Frank E.; Snellor, Olver; Simpson, W. J.; Stutter, Jesse A.; Stinson, Everet; Sebree, Zip; Searles, L. S.; Sanders, Paul; Sangster, Geo. Geo.; [illegible] J.; Smith, J. K.; Smith, Marvin; Shrade, Geo.; Snyder, Wesley; Smith, R. A.; Truman, M. O.; Tryon, Howard H.; Victor, Dr. A. C.; Van de Bogart, M.; Walker, Clay C.; Willmost, Woode A. Co.; Wilson, Ed; Weller, James; Weiskoff, J.; Westlocome, Herman A.; Williams, W. H.; Williams, W. J.; Ward, Edwin Waldo; Williams, S. R.

LADIES.
(One cent due on each.)

[illegible] Anderson, Mrs. Emma; Allen, Miss Jennie; Beorge, Mrs. W. J.; Barton, Mrs. Martha; Beaton, Mrs. Chas.; Boyle, Mrs. Maria; Bogus, Mrs. Maud E. C.; Boyle, Miss Bertha; Carr, Mrs. M. L.; Chales, Mrs. J. F.; [illegible]; Cohn, Mrs. Eliza; Connell, Mrs. F. D.; Chedister, Miss H.; Danns, Mrs. Honoris; Dale, Mrs. Frank; Dillon, Miss Mary; Eberly, Mrs. O. H. S.; Elexander, Mrs. Hester; Felix, Mrs. Ann C.; Elinn, Mrs. Clara; Freeman, Mrs. Eliza; Fentz, Miss Leah; Gray, Mrs. Lulu; Glines, Miss Lulie; Goebel, Miss Sophia; Hardy, Mrs. Geo.; Harnes, Mrs. J. P.; Hale, Mrs. Max; Heaton, Mrs. Dolly; Hill, Mrs. Adeline G.; Jordan, Miss Cory; Jones, Miss Ethel; Johnson, H. M. [illegible]

Mr. G. [illegible]; Kloust, Mrs. Viola; Keaton, Miss Mollie; Dockery, Mrs. L. C.; Lovell, Miss Julia; Lucks, Miss Jessie; Lachmann, Miss Ella; Lang, Mrs. Nancy; Martin, Mrs. S.; Minier, Mrs. C. S.; Moses, Mrs. Nancy; [illegible] Miss Dora; McClellan, Misses E. J. and B. E.; Murry, Mary; Nauman, Miss Lena; O'Grady, Miss Winifred; Parrett, Mrs. R. A.; Peck, Mrs. Ellen M.; Roberts, Mrs.; Rogers, Mrs. Kate; Riley, Mrs. Joseph; Riley, Mrs. J. J.; Robbins, Miss Maud; Sanders, Mrs. Effie; Stewart, Mrs. Welthy; Smith, Miss Annie; Thomas, Mrs. Kate; Theeley, Mrs. R. M.; Tablas, Miss Jennie; Wool, Mrs. W. H.; Winders, Mrs. S. W.; Wren, Mrs. W. A.; White, Miss Lillie.

SPANISH.

Cado, Wm. H.; Falklarr, Miss M.; Gillespie, Mrs. Matilda; Guthrie, David; Herweh, Van den; Marbonig, Dr. Eleaz M.

Malino, Senor Adonio; Parker, Wm.; Richardson, J. M.; Rickards, Mrs.; Rathbone, A. L.; Williams, D. J.

DEAD LETTERS.

Anderson, Mrs.; Millard, O. H.; Wiggins, G. W.; Williams, Clarence E.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.
M. W. KENNEDY, P. M.

State [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] Bros & Long in the [illegible] was burglarized, [illegible] boxes of [illegible] knives, [illegible] knives and a razor strop were taken.

The burglars gained entrance to the store by cutting out one of the glass panes in the rear door.

[illegible] went to that place [illegible].

[illegible]

Yesterday a telegram passed through the Western Union telegraph office of this city dated "Summit of Pike's Peak, Colo." for Chicago. This was the first message transmitted from the famous spot in many years.

Mr. W. H. Goshen reports the brick making business as flourishing. He began work on his second brick yard yesterday and has orders for 1,500,000 brick to be used in this city during the summer.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday as follows: Thomas Thompson, Miss Maggie V. Grube, both of Pueblo; Herbert Trickey, Miss Emilie Lucas, both of Colorado Springs; Jno. A. Mattice, Henrietta Blodgett, Colorado Springs.

Mr. W. J. Gilmore and wife of New York are at The Antlers. Mr. Gilmore is the well known manager of spectacular entertainments, and is in the city for a visit of several days.

Y. P. S. C. E. AT MINNEAPOLIS.

See that your tickets read via the Union Pacific.

To those desiring to visit Minneapolis, Minn., during the meeting of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, July 9th to 12th, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Minneapolis from all Colorado stations at one fare for the round trip. Call on or write to me for particulars. W. G. Rice, city agent Union Pacific system, 11 Pike's Peak ave.

WE CAN ALL GO EAST

Now and have a delightful trip at a very small expense. The Great Rock Island route will make a special low excursion rate to Toronto, Canada, July 9th to 12th, of $45.75 for the round trip and the lines east of Toronto will make special excursion rates to all New England points as well as New York City, the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, etc., etc., to parties holding the Toronto tickets. The holders of these excursion tickets will be accommodated in our unexcelled vestibuled limited train service, serving all meals in our own magnificent dining cars. For full information regarding this rare opportunity, call on or address W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger agent, C. R. I. & P. Ry., 11 Pike's Peak avenue.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Accommodations can be obtained in this institution. Terms from $8 a week upward, according to room.

Apply to the Matron, at the Sanitarium, East Huerfano street.

PEALE, STUBBS & MERRIMAN,
AUCTIONEERS.

Real Estate, Live Stock and Employment Agents. 13 S. Tejon, up stairs, old stand. Orders for Employment and all kinds of business in our line earnestly solicited.

WANTED.

Three good dining room girls.
Hotel porter.
Also other kinds of help needed. If you want help of any kind, send orders, can fill promptly.
J. H. HARDEN, Employment Agent, 31 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED.

If you need a man or woman for an odd job or permanent work, Hemenway Bros.' Agency, 103 East Huerfano, can accommodate you.

WANTED—An active partner with $1200 or more to invest in an established good paying business. Apply A. R., Gazette office.

WANTED—To exchange single set buggy harness for refrigerator, or will sell. F. M. Keeth, city.

WANTED—By a young married couple, situation as housekeeper and hostler. Address H. H. M., this office.

WANTED—A few energetic persons to assist in the organization of circulating libraries; ample remuneration. Address N., Gazette.

WANTED—Washing and ironing, or house cleaning by the day. 517 South Tejon Street.

WANTED—A situation by an experienced second girl, references, please call at 712 East Platte.

WANTED AT ONCE—Ten to fifteen boarders at Teachout ranch, Monument Park. P. O. address, Edgerton, Colorado. Terms reasonable. J. Pike, Edgerton, Colorado.

WANTED—Waitress for Broadmoor. Apply at Club Office House today.

WANTED—Ladies who can wear 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ shoes to call at Vorhes Bros., and see what a bargain you can get in French kid hand turned shoes at only $1.50.

WANTED—A competent woman as laundress and chambermaid combined. Apply by letter, giving references, to B., Gazette office.

WANTED—Men to look at the prices on the special sale display of shoes in Vorhes Bros.' show window.

WANTED—Boarders, 1230 N. Nevada avenue, one block from street car line. Specialty made of cream, fruits, eggs and home made breads.

WANTED—A horse and conveyance during the summer for their keep. 517 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $200 a month selling our goods on their merits. We want county and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses, after a thirty days trial, or a general agent less than $250. We [illegible] with a special offer to exit territory applied for, on receipt of three cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

I have money on hand to loan without delay at 8 per cent.

SHERWOOD ALDRICH, [illegible] Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine suburban residence lots in Bywild on the new road to Cheyenne. Easy payments. Call on Hemenway Bros.

FOR SALE—An almost new Hall safe, very cheap. Enquire at Room 6, Bank Block.

FOR SALE—A clean, profitable business; splendid location. Address B, Gazette.

FOR SALE—An upright piano; fine make; $165. 24 Hagerman Block.

FOR SALE—One flat top office desk; 1 mantel folding bed; 1 six foot extension table, at a bargain. Enquire at this office.

FOR SALE—The [illegible] line of ladies oxfords in the city at Vorhes Bros., opposite the P. O.

FOR SALE—Jersey bull calf, eligible to registry in A. J. C. C. Dr. Frame, 11 South Wahsatch avenue.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness cheap. 19 West Rio Grande street.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, broken line of shoes in men and ladies shoes, at $2.50, at Vorhes Bros.

FOR SALE—Prime alfalfa. Apply at the Broadmoor office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Houses to rent from $10 to $100 in all parts of city. Inquire of Hemenway Bros.

TO RENT—Rooms with board. Cozy Home, Hagerman [illegible] No. 11 North Oak. Terms $5 per week. Mrs. Foute.

TO RENT—Stable with three stalls. Enquire Room 6, Bank Block.

TO RENT—New seven room house; also three room house. Enquire Room 6, Bank Block.

TO RENT—Unfurnished parlor with board, for [illegible] rooms at [illegible] High street.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in Hagerman Building. [illegible].

TO RENT—One large sunny furnished room [illegible] N. Tejon street.

FOR RENT—[illegible] party at [illegible] within twenty-five miles of Colorado Springs, one mile from railroad [illegible] acres, good buildings, barn, corrals, etc., all in good condition. Address Lock R, Manitou, Colorado Springs.

TO RENT—Unfurnished rooms on the first floor [illegible] opposite [illegible].

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished house at No. 5[illegible] South [illegible] for fall, or rent.

TO RENT—Furnished room at 12 E. Huerfano.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms with excellent board at [illegible]. Miss V. A. Ware.

TO RENT—Nice furnished rooms. Enquire 11 [illegible] N. Weber street.

TO RENT—Cottages of five and four rooms, six blocks from business center; newly painted and papered, moderate rent to good tenants. 101 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—House of six rooms, good location, cheap. 2[illegible] South Tejon Street.

TO RENT—8 room house, completely furnished, bath and furnace, very desirable location. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 11 Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Furnished new 5 room house, hot and cold water, bath, large select library; use of horse and carriage, $40. New England Kitchen, 1[illegible] South Tejon.

TO RENT—Two office rooms on second floor, in center of city; electric lights, steam heat, wash closets, etc. Low rent to steady tenant. Edward Ferris, 1[illegible] Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—A nicely and fully furnished house of 6 rooms and bath, at 324 N. Nevada Ave.

TO RENT—A few desirable rooms for offices in the Midland Block. John Lennox.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines, Aiken's Music store.

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—At current rates; notes discounted. E. C. Atkins, 36 N. Tejon st.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Real estate in one of the best summer resorts, for horses or cows. Address box 534, city.

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible save the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek, as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,
United States Land and Pension Attorney,

Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

Insurance,
Loans and
Real Estate.

If you have property to rent or sell, if you want to buy improved or unimproved property in any part of the city, if you want to exchange any kind of property here or elsewhere for other property, if you want a loan on most favorable terms, be sure to see me at the

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
103 Pike's Peak Avenue.
LINUS E. SHERMAN,

THE BEST AND PUREST
Milk, Butter and Cream,

Also a full line of Spring Vegetables, which will be delivered to any part of the city.

Colorado Springs Garden Co.
TEMPLETON'S GAP.

Registered Jerseys and Holsteins. Visitors Welcome.

D. R. [illegible], President. Geo. De La Vergne, Vice President. [illegible], Cashier.

The Exchange National Bank
CAPITAL, $100,000.

DIRECTORS:
P. E. Dow, W. S. Nichols, Geo. De La Vergne, N. O. Johnson, D. M. Houden, A. L. Lawton, D. Heron, K. H. [illegible], J. A. Himebaugh, Geo. H. Cass, A. S. Holbrook

25,000
BEDDING PLANTS
Fresh Strawberry Plants.
FOR SALE AT
WM. CLARK'S.

G. A. BERRY,
Carriage Painting and Carriage Trimming.
19 West Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

[illegible],
CONTRACTOR,
Builder and Jobber.
17½ Bijou St., Colorado Springs.

BIDS FOR BONDS WANTED.

Until Monday, July 6, 1891, at 4 p.m., bids will be received by the undersigned for the Bridge and Viaduct Bonds voted by qualified electors of the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 7, 1891. Said bonds aggregate the sum of thirty thousand dollars; are to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars, draw interest at rate of five per cent per annum, and be dated and issued August 1, 1891. The bids are to be opened in presence of the City Council at above date. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
A. H. CORMAN,
City Clerk.
Colorado Springs, June 2[illegible], 1891.

GEO. J. KINDEL,
Maker of
Brass and Iron Bedsteads;
HAIR and WIRE MATTRESSES A SPECIALTY.
Ask your furniture dealer for our goods, or write for price list.
33 [illegible] St., DENVER, COLO.

DR. C. W. ENOS,
Eye and Ear Surgeon
Formerly with Knapp of New York.
Cor. [illegible] Graham Block, [illegible] and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

"BROADMOOR"

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!
A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,
Possessing a Complete Water System.

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!

Cheyenne : Lake!

(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views--The Best Opportunity for First Class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at
Company's Office, Gazette Building,
No. [illegible] PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,
Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

NOB HILL | NOB HILL

NEW MAPS of COLORADO SPRINGS and NOB HILL are ready for distribution at the office of A. A. McGovney, 113 Kiowa Street. The first addition to Nob Hill has just been placed on the market. Its location makes it the most desirable addition in the market.

NOB HILL | NOB HILL

WAIT | WAIT

SURELY COMING!
Colorado Springs, Afternoon and Night,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S SHOWS!

James E. Cooper, Sole Owner.

THE GREAT BIG CITY SHOW--THE ONLY BIG SHOW COMING.

Oldest, Largest, Richest Exhibition in the World. Always the Best and Biggest.

COL. E. DANIEL BOONE AND Miss Millie Carlotta.
Five forest-bred African Lions, all in a 40 foot steel-bound ring. Lions riding on bicycles; Lions playing see-saw; Lions forming artistic tableaux; Lions driven, in [illegible], and drawing a chariot around the ring.
Salary $1000 per week, $2000 per year more than the President.

THE HANLON - VOLTERS, The World's Greatest Aerialists.
Doing Double Somersaults 60 feet in length, high in air, at tip-top of our canvas. Salary $[illegible]5 a week.

Seen Now for the first Time under Canvas.

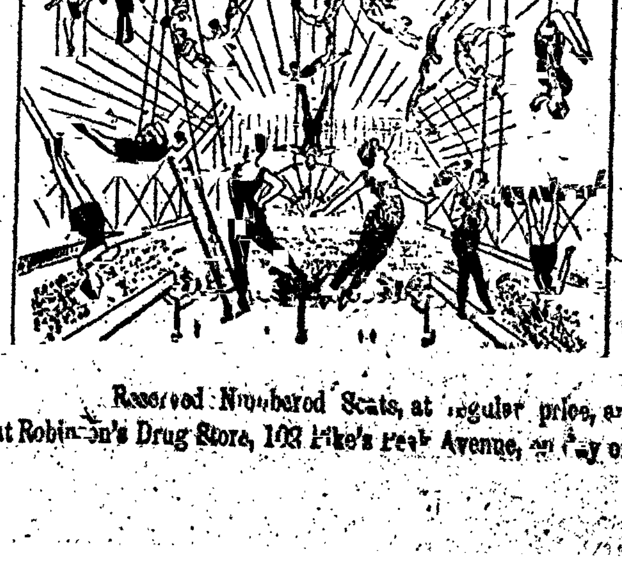
FOREPAUGH'S MONSTER MENAGERIES.
Most complete Zoological gathering. One or more of every species known to man, collected at enormous cost.

Five Horse Tandem Race.

FOREPAUGH'S MAGNIFICENT WILD WEST.
Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Family, the champion shots. Numbers of Indians, Cowboys, Scouts and Pathfinders, in all kinds of Wild West entertainment.

Truthful, Historical, Romantic and Comical Scenes.

It will be Money Saved to Wait for Forepaugh.



FOREPAUGH'S GRAND THREE RING CIRCUS.
200 ARTISTS.
20 LADY BAREBACK RIDERS.
20 MALE BAREBACK RIDERS.
6 ACTS AT ONE TIME.
All the leading performers [illegible] and America in one [illegible]. No such exhibition ever [illegible].

A Colossal Gathering of Mighty Circus Stars.

GLORIOUS ROMAN HIPPODROME [illegible]

MOST EXCITING AND INSPIRING RACES EVER RUN.

All the Famous Features of the Great [illegible]

[illegible]

Reserved Numbered Seats, at regular price, and Admission tickets, at [illegible], at Robinson's Drug Store, 103 Pike's Peak Avenue, on day of Exhibition only.

THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Strovett have returned from their California trip, very much pleased.

Milton Gough, shot last Monday at First ... by Henry Hampton, is still alive.

Special sale of fine flowers, at fifty cents on the dollar, at the Chicago store, Kiowa street.

Mr. Ned Adams, a student of Harvard college, arrived at home on Friday for the summer vacation.

The ladies of the Baptist church are beginning preparations for a fair to be held the second week in November.

This is Children's day at the First M E. church and will be properly observed by exercises at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The summer tourist business is slowly showing signs of improvement, and each day there is a large list on the hotel registers.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of invitations and tickets to the grand military ball to be given at Pueblo on the night of July 4th in the Mineral Palace.

Mr. Will Witsell and Mr. John Kloep for leave to morrow for a trip to the east. The former is an employe of Bumstead & Co., and the latter of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Harry McAllister, one of the most prominent students of Swarthmore college the past year and a member of the class of '92, is at home for the summer.

Mr. Herbert Trickey, of the People's laundry, was married to Miss Emma Lucas last evening at the Episcopal parsonage, Rev. Mr. Kieffer officiating.

John Gozzon, former subject of the mother of the prince who deals baccarat, filed a declaration of intention of becoming a citizen of the United States in the county court yesterday.

There will be services at the Adventist tent, corner of Nevada avenue and Costilla street, at 8 o'clock this evening. Subject of the discourse, "The Mark of the Beast," Rev. 14:9-10.

Rippy & Young is a new firm at Colorado City that deals in flour, feed produce and poultry. It is located at 606 Colorado avenue, and is represented by Mr. Geo. W. Karrick a hustler.

The balance of the money subscribed for the relief of the Kit Carson county sufferers last winter, but not used, has been handed to the Colorado Springs Aid society. The amount was $54.03.

The Trades assembly gives its excursion on July 4th to Woodland Park and Green Mountain Falls. There will be dancing at Woodland Park and entertainments of every kind. One feature will probably be a ball game between teams from the base companies.

Mr. Hugh Coyle, press agent of the big Forepaugh circus which exhibits in this city August 19, arrived in the city last evening. Mr. Coyle is one of the old time amusement managers of the country and a well known newspaper writer and correspondent. He was in Colorado in 1883 with John L. Sullivan, and is quite a familiar figure in western newspaper offices. Mr. Coyle reports that the big show is having a great business in Chicago.

DIED.

CURTIS—In this city, June 26, 1891, at the residence of his parents, 512 South Weber street, ... P. Curtis.

Funeral services will be held from the A. M. E. church today at 2 p. m. Interment at Evergreen cemetery.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR-MCGREGOR—At the residence of C. C. Haguly, on North Corona street, Thursday evening, June 25, 1891, Mr. William Taylor and Miss Sadie McGregor, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating.

DAVIS-WESTAIN—At 219 East Monument street, Friday evening, June 26, 1891, Mr. William Davis and Miss Maud H. Westain, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

... a line for first insertion; five cents ... for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ... cents per line for each insertion.

BAILEY & BAKER, Undertakers. No. ... Tejon ... No. 16.

ICE CREAM.

SERVED DAY AND NIGHT AT THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE. AN "AFTER-DINNER" CUP OF DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE WITH THE ICE CREAM.

THE PRIDE OF THE EARTH—THE LATEST SINGER SEWING MACHINE, 127 East HUERFANO.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS. Hall & Kopf have received the first Australian apples ever in the city, they also have a large consignment of black Ogden cherries, California peaches, and fancy apricots which they are selling at a very low price for two days.

ANTHRACITE COAL

At reduced prices until July 1. Leave orders with WM. LENNOX, Sole Agent, 123 West Vermijo ave.

FOR MEN'S FINE SHOES, style, fit and durability guaranteed. Call at P A McCurdy's, Nos. 9 or 105 South Tejon street.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 South Tejon.

A. A. Davis, undertaking, 111 N. Tejon.

Morgan & Hardy, Photograph Gallery.

Order the Globe Bottling Works Soda, made from pure fruit juices; P. O. Box 84, Colorado City.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

PIANOS AND ORGANS for sale or rent. 115 East Huerfano street.

CHAS. M. MUIR, M. D.

OFFICE 1st ... OFFICE HOURS 8 to 11 A. M., 3 TO 5 P. M., 7 TO 8 P. M.

Special sale of ladies' and gents' shoes at $... worth double the price, will continue this week, at Vorhes Bros.

AUCTION SALE

The Tyrald cottage and one hundred feet front on Washington avenue and fifty feet fronting on Rapid Transit line, on easy terms. Sale will take place on the grounds Tuesday, July 7th, at ... o'clock p. m. S. ARMSTRONG, Owner.

A PROGRESSIVE TOWN

BOISE CITY, Idaho, June 25, 1891.

Our steady going city finds it difficult to adapt itself to its changed conditions. Lumber dealers are driven wild in the endeavor to supply the great demand for building material, one architect had an easy time of it a year ago, while three architects and their office forces are now as busy as bees. Trade in all departments is good; certain lines of merchandise have a fourfold increase in sales. A committee of the city council is making a tour of inspection of the sewer systems of other cities, determined to give our town the best when they begin to tear up the streets. Correspondents of the great dailies visit us to tell the world the facts about the political capital of Idaho. We never had a public "hack" on our streets till last summer, now Boise has half a dozen. The supply of carriages is more than doubled and 'distinguished visitors' are daily shown over the beautiful town. Old residents who have been absent a year return to be bewildered with the changes in the place. The city area is doubled; streets

... paved, ... and costly acres ... the ... direction. The demand for carpenters and ... is still ... but there appears to be no surplus in other departments of industry. All the new comers interest themselves in public affairs, and the city election of July 13 promises to be the liveliest kind of a contest.

There are not near enough store buildings, and capitalists who will ... good ... will ... greatly ... Real estate is quiet, but prices are firm. The secretary of the Board of Trade is kept busy furnishing maps and pamphlets to inquirers, and he is a prompt correspondent in answering special questions. A committee of the board will go to Portland on the 27th, to arrange to locate a fruit and vegetable canning factory here. An expert, reliable in every way, is wanted to take hold of the enterprise.

Fancy Trophy Tomatoes 15 cents a pound and Boulder strawberries, 15 cents a box at Helm & Kopf to-day.

$50 REWARD.

A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for information leading to the conviction of any person who has been or may hereafter be, guilty of maliciously damaging the ditch or flumes of the El Paso canal, through which the irrigating water passes to the city of Colorado Springs.

IRA G. SPRAGUE, Mayor.

Colorado Springs June 24, 1891

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE

We will sell at public auction on Tuesday June 30 1891, two houses and lots, one fronting on East Dale street, and the other on East Maple Street, at number 543. The property is new, and in excellent condition, will be sold on the premises and on the instalment plan. Come and buy a nice home and stop paying rent. Peale Stubbs & Merriman, Auctioneers. C. E. Anderson Owner.

CHINA JIM, 21 Pike's Peak avenue, has just received a new importation of Wy Mau china cups and saucers, in style of 500 years ago. Each cup and saucer has finely painted portraits of one hundred people. Also a fine line of Canton crepe and silk fans.

DR. E. J. HADFIELD, northwest corner Nevada and Pike's Peak avenues.

Miss M. E. Aurand offers for the remaining part of the season, the balance of her summer millinery at a great reduction, so now is your chance to secure millinery at the lowest prices ever yet heard of in this line. Do not miss this opportunity. 103½ North Tejon Street.

MEN'S WORKING SHOES

Strong and durable, at popular prices, at P. A. McCurdy's, Nos. 9 or 105 S. Tejon street, repairing neatly and promptly done.

CONANT.

122 Pike's Peak, corner Nevada. Telephone 178. FRESH FISH, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, TABLE DELICACIES.

FINEST Photographic portraits at Clinton's, 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Fine stationery, choice confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books, latest novels.

For Schlitz Milwaukee beer by the case, barrel or keg address The Globe Bottling works; P. O. Box 84, Colorado City. All goods delivered free.

P—l—Read what Vorhes Bros. have to say.

IT WILL PAY ALL who buy children's shoes to call at P. A. McCurdy's, and see Pingree & Smith's children's ... the most practical and best made in North America at popular prices Nos 9 or 105 S. Tejon street.

P. A. MCCURDY

Wishes to announce to the general public that his large stock of Boots and Shoes is now complete, and offered for sale at prices that defy competition. Call at Nos 9 or 105 S. Tejon St.

THE IRON SPRINGS HOTEL

At Manitou Caters to first class business only. $2.00 to $2.50 per day, $12 to ... per week.

Orders taken for ladies and Gents' ... made to order. VORHES BROS.

Edwin C. Burt's ladies French kid shoes are the best in the land. Vorhes Bros have a few odd sizes from 1 1-2 to 6 which they are selling at $1.50.

Vorhes Bros advertise what they have and sell it at the price. They lead in low prices. People appreciate good goods at low prices.

A FULL LINE of men's, ladies', Misses' and children's Wigwams and Newport ties at cut prices, No. 9 South Tejon st.

See SOOY & FOLEY'S "Aristo" Photos.

Vorhes Bros., offer some cheap shoes in men's wear this week at about half the original price.

Pure Philadelphia Ice Cream, at Beery's, 20 East Kiowa street.

Manitou Slip—This popular shoe Vorhes Bros. have reduced from $1.50 to $1.50.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

You can see it and have all your expenses paid by paying 25 cents per week from now until the fair begins. For full information call on or address W. E. McLain Agent for Colorado Springs 3 1-2 S. Tejon street.

Gents will find the largest stock of men's shoes in the city at Vorhes Bros.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS

Can be obtained after July 1, on a ranch about a mile from railway station, postoffice and doctor. Fine scenery, rooms and good table; good references. Apply to J. R. S... Fl... ...

CLINTON—Photographer, removed to 20 Pike's Peak avenue. Choice stock of stationery, confectionery, Colorado views and Flower books.

LADIES!

If you wish to purchase the most stylish and best fitting ... and children's ... in the market, call at No. 9 S. Tejon street and examine Laird, Schober & Mitchell's line of fine shoes.

See ASHBY'S special patterns in SOUVENIR SPOONS, Seven Falls, Signal House, Balanced Rock, etc, etc. BIRTHDAY STONES set in rings for each month of the year; very pretty style and not expensive.

Think of it, a shoe worth $5.00 you can buy at $... for only a few days more at Vorhes Bros.

$... worth of second hand ... wanted at city auction rooms 13½ Huerfano street. Riter & Co.

JOHN HARRIS, AUCTIONEER.

Twenty-five years experience in the business. Office 13½ Huerfano street. Sales of live stock a specialty.

HORSE TRAINING

C. H. Nelligan formerly of Marshall, Mo., will, on July 1st 1891, open a first class training and boarding stable at the barn of Judge Colburn, in rear of No. 14 North Wahsatch Avenue.

The following is a partial list of noted horses trained and driven by Mr. Nelligan, viz:

Hoosier Tom, record,		2.18¾
Sy... Pilot,	"	2.24½
John Browning,	"	2.26¾
Han...ty	"	2.17¾
Nutmeg,	"	2.19
Jacksonville Boy,	"	2.24½
Monarch Jr.,	"	2.19¾
Little Jenny,	"	2.27½
Point Do...,	"	2.30
Gilbert a Sprague,	"	2.31¾

Refers to Dr. Tucker, Judge Harrison and Judge Colburn. C. H. NELLIGAN

OPERA HOUSE

TWO NIGHTS, Wednesday and Thursday, July 1-2

A. C. Gunter's Great Comedy-Drama,

Mr. Barnes OF New York.

Presented with the Original Company and Scenic Effects.

The Realistic Railroad Scene.

Under the Management of *Mr. Frank W. Sanger,* Of the Broadway Theatre, New York.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved seats now on sale at the Santa Fe and Midland ticket office, Opera House Block.

W. H. McIntyre,

Fire Insurance,

Represents the following Safe, Firmly Established and Reliable Companies:

Insurance Co. of North America, of Philadelphia	$ 8,861,518
Hartford, of Hartford	8,376,616
Phoenix, of Hartford	5,621,511
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia	3,...
Continental, of New York	...
Germania, of New York	...
American of Newark, N J	2,1...
Orient of Hartford	1,...

The Best is the Cheapest.

MONEY TO LOAN At Lowest Rates.

21, 22, 23 Hagerman Block.

LOANS!

Do you wish to borrow
$500
$1000
$1500
$1750
$2000
$2500
$3000
$4000
$5000
At 8 Per Cent. Interest?

Sherwood Aldrich,
ROOMS 21, 22, 23 HAGERMAN BLK.

H. H. Weller & Co.

DEALERS IN

FINE CARRIAGES.

Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts.

SOLE AGENTS OF

H. H. Babcock Buggy Co.

Largest Manufacturers of HARNESS In the City

LEATHER BELTING.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Remnants of all Kinds

Including dress goods, table linen, woolens, curtain goods, etc., 33⅓ per cent. discount.

Our assortment of ladies' ready made suits, Derby waists and shirts, is very complete and prices the lowest.

Giddings Bros. & Bent,

No. 21 South Tejon Street.

J. H. MACMILLAN,

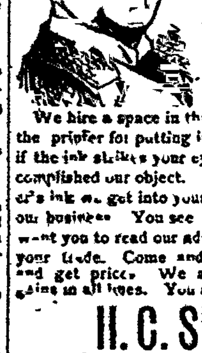
Dealer in Mines and Mining Stocks.

References: H. P. Cowenhoven & Co., Aspen. First National Bank, of Aspen. P. O. Box 153, Aspen, Colo.

ASPEN CALL STOCK LIST.

Mollie Gibson,	Park, Mamie and Queen,
Argentum and Juniata,	St. Joe and Mineral Farm Con.
Bushwhacker,	Aspen Mining & Smelting Co.
Little Annie,	Pontiac,
Best Friend,	Della S.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



THIS MAN Has a Dose of Printer's Ink IN HIS EYE

We hire a space in this paper and pay the printer for putting ink on it. Then, if the ink strikes your eye, we have accomplished our object. The more printer's ink we get into your eye the better our business. You see the point? We want you to read our ads, and we want your trade. Come and see our goods and get prices. We are offering bargains in all lines. You are invited.

H. C. SHIMP.

One price and Value for your Money. CLOTHIER, HATTER AND FURNISHER, 15 North Tejon Street.

STYLISH MILLINERY.

Trimmed Summer Hats At Half Price

Chicago Store. | KIOWA STREET. P. ERICKSON.

Rumdall

Has a full line of Whitman's Candies. Hagerman Blk Drug Store.

JOHN POTTER,

13½ South Tejon St.

Real Estate

INSURANCE

MONEY TO LOAN

REFRIGERATORS.

Get the Best THE LEONARD ...

A. MATHEWS, Sole Agent for El Paso County. 26 S. TEJON ST.

GO TO

BACON & MEIER,

14 North Tejon Street.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Real Estate Bargains,

FOR FIRST CLASS

Life and Fire Insurance,

FOR

Real Estate Loans,

AT 8 PER CENT.

ANDERSON & WYNKOOP,

106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Houses for Rent.

3 room House, Moreno avenue	$10 00
3 room House, Dale street	10 00
4 room House, Oak street	10 00
4 room House, El Paso street	10 00
4 room House, Willamette avenue	13 00
4 room House, Corona street	11 50
3 room House, Kiowa street	13 00
4 room House, Moreno avenue	13 00
4 room House, Weber street	13 50
4 room House, Platte avenue	14 00
5 room House, Monroe avenue	15 00
7 room House, Huerfano street	15 00
5 room House, St. Vrain street	15 00
5 room House, Corona street	17 00
5 room House, High street	17 00
6 room House, Weber street	20 00
7 room House, Kiowa street	25 00
6 room House, Walnut street	17 00
8 room House, Corona street	25 00
6 room House, Pike's Peak avenue	30 00
7 room House, Tejon street	45 00
10 room House, Tejon street	55 00
10 room House, Nevada avenue	75 00

Furnished Houses in all parts of the city.

AT JOHNSON'S THIS WEEK. DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
Ladies' Satine Shirt Waists, $1.75 and $2.50.
Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists, $3.50 and $5.75.

Before occupying the addition to my store I wish to close out several lines of Summer Wool and Wash Dress Goods on which I will make special prices.

N. O. JOHNSON.

14 East Pike's Peak Ave.

Wilbur & Wolf,

Inaugurators of Low Prices.

During the week we will have special bargains in *TRIMMED HATS*, ranging in price from $3 to $5.

Our Store will be Open Friday Evening.

Do not expect us to open either in the morning or afternoon of July 4th.

Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF.

NO. 22 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

GODFREY KISSEL NO. 108 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE.

Furnished house on North Weber Street.
Cottage of 10 rooms on East Huerfano Street.
Corner lot 100x190 on Weber and San Rafael Streets,
Four lots in Cahn's Addition No. 2, cheap.
Lot on North Weber, at a bargain.
Lot 100x190, near Union Depot, very reasonable.
Seven room house on South Wahsatch.
Improved corner lot on East Huerfano Street.
Fine ranch, only ten miles from town; plenty of water, good improvements.
Long list of residential and business properties in Pueblo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Queer, Ain't It?

That your neighbors can refurnish when times are said to be hard? They saw our $14.65 Antique Suit, and other things in proportion, at 114 and 116 Pike's Peak Ave., and couldn't resist.

JOHN LENNOX.

E. P. McCLOSKEY, ... HOUSE. Corner Cucharas Ave. and Huerfano St.

Best Butter IN THE CITY FOR THE MONEY.

NEVIN-WOODS COMMISSION COMPANY!

Rooms 40 and 41 Bank Building.

General brokers in Railroad Stock, Grain and Provisions. Correspondents: Kennett, Hopkins & Co., St. Louis, Chicago and New York.

Wood's Parlor Orchestra!

VIOLIN, FLUTE AND HARP,

Furnishes Music for all occasions. Inquire at Hext & Williams' Music Store, 24 E. Kiowa.

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding

Veneered Doors, Mantels and all kinds of planing mill work. Stair work a specialty.

Corner Vermijo and Sahwatch Streets

No. 9 S. Tejon St. MATTHEW KENNEDY No. 9 ...

Real Estate—Insurance!

Choice improved and unimproved properties for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Furnished and unfurnished houses for rent.

Central office for Austin Bluff property.

Insurance written in the most reliable home and foreign companies.

Carriage always in attendance to show property.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINES

Are booming, but if you want a sure thing call at the office of Reid Brothers and they will show you some of the bargains they have. Following is a small list of bargains that they will sell you on easy monthly payments:

Three full sized lots on Tejon street, one half block from street car line, best bargain in the city, each ... $1...
Lots on Nevada avenue, near where the new $35,000 school house is to be built, each ... $170 to ...
Two new 3-room cottages on Fountain and Victoria streets, just across the street from where the new school house will be built ... 1...

Any of the above named properties can be bought by paying a small sum down and the balance on small monthly payments.

REID BROS.,

The Pioneer Installment Real Estate Dealers,

No. 28 South Tejon Street.

FRANK DUTTON & CO.

Everybody Can Have a Tennis Suit.

Make up your Flannel Dresses Now.

We have just received a large lot of *Outing Cloth, Yachting Flannel and Teasle Cloth*, in every color imaginable. As it is late in the season we have marked the whole lot at

11c a Yard.

This is the best value ever offered in the city, so call before the lot is gone.

For Sale in our Dry Goods Department.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON!

The Green Mountain Falls Hotel,

On the Colorado Midland Railway, Fifteen Miles from Colorado Springs.

Complete in appointments, service first class.

RATES.

$3 to $4 per Day.

Weekly, from $15 to $21

Special rates to families and parties.

E. W. SCHUBERT Manager.

Buy a Lot at Colorado's Famous Resort,

Green Mountain Falls!

Lots from $75 to $500, on Terms to Suit Purchasers.

Altitude 7500 feet. An abundant supply of pure water. Scenery and climate unequaled.

For general information address

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS CO.

Green Mountain Falls, Colo.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

PIANOS { KNABE, SCHOMACKER, Gold String, OPERA, and BUSH & GERTS.

Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs

SOLE AGENTS for the standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise. Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines for rent.

HEXT & WILLIAMS - - - No 24 East Kiowa Street.

BARGAINS IN

The De La Vergne Furniture Company,

125, 127 and 129 South Tejon Street.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Until July 1st.

50 *Pair Portiere Curtains*	$1.85
30 *Pair Portiere Curtains*	2.75
25 *Pair Portiere Curtains*	3.50
25 *Pair Portiere Curtains*	4.35
24 *Pair Portiere Curtains*	5.75

FURNITURE

DE LA VERGNE FURNITURE CO.

THE SOUTH SEAS

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A LEIS UREL TRAVELLER

A Popular Author Who Visits Molokai Meets Father Damien's Work Legal Governors of a Leprous Folk Strange Absence of Crime

[illegible]

Of a Sun[illegible] The leper [illegible] prey [illegible] Kalia Waha [illegible] "free"—was there [illegible] now comers, [illegible] were the dying [illegible] as prostitutes [illegible] the dying were [illegible] heathenism [illegible] brewed [illegible] figured sick-room [illegible] is Damien's [illegible] crowded [illegible] are spent [illegible] the human [illegible] and glorious to [illegible] "There [illegible] that [illegible] low men What [illegible] him and what [illegible] clerical [illegible] memorate [illegible] 1886 the year of [illegible] been shed but one [illegible] and the chief [illegible] ive rubra has been [illegible] colony of [illegible] tion

The real [illegible] overseer) from the [illegible] Mr Meyer a man of [illegible] character But Mr Meyer dwelt [illegible] on the top of the pali [illegible] to the settlement only at [illegible] or upon some emergency and even then approaches it with precautions which I could not but admire, and to which in all likelihood, he owes his long immunity from the disease He may thus be rather regarded as a visiting inspector and the sub-luna, resident among the lepers and most frequently a leper himself, as the proper ruler of his [illegible] No less than ten persons have held the post in little more than twenty years a fact which gives a measure at [illegible] of the difficulty of the office and the brevity of leper life.

The first was Francham [illegible] of the name of Lepart, a capable, high [illegible] man he was calumniated to the government, justified himself and resigned A British officer of the name of Walsh succeeded, soon died, and on his deathbed prayed to have the office continued to his wife. As this lady suffered from some deficiency of sight and spoke no Hawaiian, there was coupled with her an old ship captain, "a rough honest, bawling good fellow" as ignorant of Hawaiian as herself. This unpromising ministry fell at last, not by strong weakness but the fault of others." The board of health was already given a ration of butcher's meat, so many pounds a week to every patient, and the minister of the interior alarmed at the growing expense issued an order limiting the number of cattle to be slaughtered The figures were inconsistent Mrs. Walsh quite properly obeyed the last command, the ration was in consequence reduced, and the lepers, under the lead of an able half white, took out more cattle and killed them for themselves. A ship with police was dispatched from Honolulu to quell this horrid rising the half white was imprisoned, and Mrs. Walsh and the skipper removed A full blood Hawaiian, who had been captain of the King's guard, was chosen to succeed. He was a good man, a very bad luna, stood in fear of every one, always supposed he should be "prayed to death," and did, in fact, whether from the result of enchantments or the fear of them, die within the year The next appointment was equally daring and successful. The ablest man in the lazaretto, the half white who had killed the cattle, was installed as ruler—from the prison to the throne He was one of those who must either rule or rebel, and as soon as he held the chief place and till death removed him the settlement was quiet

Another half white—followed, the famous Billy Ragsdale, who had left a broad mark on the traditions of the colony. They tell that he sat in his porch and suitors approached him on their knees, that he sent his glove to the store or the butchers for a token, and that Mrs. Ragsdale went to church on Sunday with two boys bearing her train and a third holding her umbrella. Mr Meyer, (I am aware) denies these miracles, he might have been the last to hear of them, had they existed, and though he delights in making myths, is usually inspired by some original in fact. That Ragsdale was arrogant is, besides, undoubted, for his arrogance came near plunging the settlement in war Hawaiians readily obey a half white, still more readily a man of chiefly caste. Now there lived in the settlement in Ragsdale's days, a brother of Queen Emma, Prince Peter Kuhio Of a sudden Mr Meyer received (by a messenger coming breathless up the pali) a curt, civil, meaning note from Prince Peter. If Ragsdale were going on in this way—the way not specified—Prince Peter would show him which had the most friends in the settlement Some minutes later a second note came from Ragsdale, breathing wrath and consternation but not more explicit than the first Mr Meyer put a bottle of claret in his pocket, hastened down the cliff and came to the house of the prince [illegible] the auditorium at the foot is referred to or their ran, it seems not known if they were armed, but the [illegible] looks were martial Prince Peter himself [illegible] proved skillful in debate, owned it was disgraceful for the two best educated men in Kalawao to quarrel and consented to leave his friends behind and go alone with Mr Meyer to the house Ragsdale lived in [illegible] house or the foreland it was garrisoned by some score of men with guns, axes, shovels, and fish spears Ragsdale himself was on the watch, but the sight of the two men coming empty handed made him ashamed of his preparations and he received them cordially A conversation followed, some misunderstandings were explained away an apology handsomely offered by Ragsdale was handsomely accepted by the prince the bottle of claret was drunk in company and the friends on [illegible] concluded the alarm of war and the opponents continued in a serviceable alliance until death divided them

[illegible] that Rosalie Father Damien arrive May [illegible] very favorable [illegible] of the assists that [illegible] Kalihi [illegible] left the [illegible] was [illegible] leave [illegible] of Prince Peter [illegible] Beyond [illegible] that of Damien himself who seemed [illegible] served only to publish the weakness of a noble man He was rough in his ways and he had no [illegible] life was [illegible] Mr Stevenson [illegible]

Mr Stevenson [illegible] Mr Meyer [illegible] Mr Stevenson [illegible] South Sea [illegible] the [illegible] Hawaiians [illegible] the [illegible] Mr Stevenson [illegible] the [illegible] Mr Stevenson [illegible] Mr Stevenson [illegible] Mr Stevenson

FAMOUS COOKS.

THE PRINCES OF THE FRENCH DINNER TABLE.

Recollections of a Paris Chef Regarding [illegible] of Gambetta—How One Served Alexander.

PARIS, June 14.—Let us review some of the noted French maitres d'hôtel or chefs who, at the head of a large establishment, such as a nobleman's household, provide the sumptuous bills of fare so highly relished by the grandees of the earth—its kings and queens and princes, and especially their plenipotentiaries, who sometimes eat better and are greater epicures than their sovereign [illegible].

These renowned chefs—the vatels of their day—may never been heard of by the reader, in spite of their European reputation, but that comes of their peculiar subterraneous avocation, for they are well known to all who work before the kitchen ranges of lordly mansions, in the underground arcana of embassies and royal or imperial palaces. As culinary experts they are the princes of the table and they have but one object in life, that of upholding the goodly repute of the tables they are commissioned to provision.

The head cook in a large establishment is not exactly what most people usually think. Perhaps you may fancy him as a person clad in a white frock, with a white cap, flourishing a ladle over a roaring fire, and continually pent up in his kitchen. If so, you are mistaken. The head cook in a house which boasts of its table is quite a personage, and one whom none durst offend. The master of the house has him in high esteem and shows him every kindness. Money is placed at his disposal with unsparing hand. The bill of fare must always be exquisite, as the pleasure of the guest in every case redounds to the glory of the host. If he comply with these requirements, nothing more is asked of him. But outside cooking hours, when no longer engaged in artistically dressing the monumental dishes which are to figure on the dining-room table, our latter-day Vatel is quite the gentleman, with servants at his back and often an elegant house in town or a villa by the seashore or in the country.

If you saw him leaving the king's palace or the embassy, where he regulates the courses, you would take him for a grand seigneur or a diplomat.

But I must leave generalities and confine myself to those who are admittedly at the head of the army of head-cooks, so many who, in numbers, I am sorry to say, diminish daily. The reason of this diminution may be ascribed to the abnormal spread of riches, for what was formerly the privilege of a few is now a common place among the many; and as each private fortune [illegible] in importance accordingly as the number of its heirs increases, so few may nowadays be found who can afford to spend $20,000 a year on their table. Epicures have perforce grown thrifty.

The pomp and glory of the dining room is a thing of the past, both here and elsewhere. Its last refuge is at royal and imperial courts, embassies, and the mansions of millionaires. There only may we yet hope to meet—near the kings of earth and the kings of finance, these great [illegible] of the spit, who are [illegible] the name and worthy the attention of the curious.

[illegible] among the head cooks who may be [illegible] upon [illegible] without competition, from the house of the Rothschilds, where [illegible] as Duglere, Guignard, Charles Latour and the like held regular [illegible] and formed pupils [illegible] the master of Raphael, Rubens and [illegible]. There were, in fact, two distinct schools of cookery which [illegible] still divide their partisans. If [illegible] I might say that the Duglere school was gorgeous and [illegible], while that of Guignard, though [illegible] quiet and modest in appearance, [illegible] more solid at bottom.

In the foremost rank of contemporary [illegible] chefs, are Dubois and Bernard. They were the Emperor William's cooks until their master decided [illegible] the Germans when [illegible] in 1871, that for the future the bills of fare at the imperial table should be drawn up in German instead of French.

This proceeding showed more folly than patriotism, for French is the language of the "cuisine" all the world over, [illegible] France is "par excellence" the [illegible] of cooks. Ever since the time of Frederick the Great, who had too great a regard for his constitution to allow it to be spoiled by German cookery, there have been a succession of French cooks at Potsdam. Dubois and Bernard were collaborators, and their two names are inseparably connected with the imperial kitchen as those of [illegible] in the cooking of [illegible]. They are Frenchmen, both. All cooks, I repeat, are French. Frenchmen are gifted, not with a genius for administration, but for cookery. Dubois, who a short time before parted with Bernard, on account of increasing ill health, may be looked upon as a grand master of the [illegible] of our time. Nor is he a first-comer by any means. He entered the service of the royal family of Prussia as far back as January 1, 1848. He is the litterateur and analyst both shrewd and delicate of the corporation. His first work, "La Cuisine Classique," appeared in 1856, and was written in conjunction with Emile Bernard, his colleague in the management of the imperial kitchen. He became eventually the sole proprietor of this work, and published afterwards, without the assistance of his friend, a series of volumes on his favorite theme, to-wit: "La Cuisine Artistique," "La Cuisine de Tous Pays," "Grand Livre du Patissier" and two books for the people, entitled "L'Ecole de Cuisinieres" and "La Nouvelle Cuisine Bourgeoise," all of which have gone through numerous editions. His treatment of the subject is deserving of the highest encomium. "La Cuisine Artistique," brought out by Dentu, is a monumental work and contains [illegible] engravings. Even a [illegible] of this imposing treatise will convince the reader, however foreign he may be to questions bearing on the [illegible] art, that it contains any number [illegible] and recommendations [illegible]el—a perfect encyclopaedia of cookery and the book par excellence for the pantry.

Georges, [illegible] he is called, and whose full patronymic is Georges Bourrois, filled the post of head cook to Prince Orloff, for upwards of twenty years. He is [illegible] as a master by all his confreres. Prince Orloff, on the other hand, is [illegible] his hospitality and munificence while ambassador in the French capital were proverbial. To-day Prince Orloff is in Germany, and his cook has remained in Paris; this may be accounted for on diplomatic grounds. The prince rarely ordered one kind of dinner rather than another, his rule being to have a tip-top table at every meal. He spent for this upwards of $1000 a month. One day, however, he summoned Georges in order to give him full recommendations about Gambetta, who was to be his guest. The chef was mute with admiration, for never, on any previous occasion had the ambassador displayed such warmth in telling him that he must prove his ability by something unprecedented.

"Yesterday," said the prince, "I dined with Gambetta at the British embassy. I sat by his side and soon discovered that he was fastidious and discriminating in the choice of his food. So, look out, Georges, I have invited him on such a day. You must surpass yourself, indeed you must."

Georges has a theory that the death of Gambetta was a fatal stroke to the higher sort of French cookery. Gambetta, he avers, was a man who understood the value of receptions, and who, had he lived, would have revived the dinners and fetes of the Tuileries. He would have given grand banquets, grander even than those which made such a noise [illegible] the name of good Trompette, and under cover of the impetus afforded the science of good eating, they, the old cooks, might have trained younger pupils and made future masters after the manner of Duglere and Charles Latour at the Rothschilds. But Gambetta was no more, and with him vanished the last hopes of a [illegible].

As I have mentioned his name, I will here say a few words in favor of good-natured Trompette, not that as he deserves to rank third in the list of famous French cooks, for he has neither the value nor the skill of Dubois and Georges or those that follow, but because his name turns up under my pen and that the excellent fellow has over his confreres the advantage of age. Trompette is now fully 75 years old. He lives in retirement on the banks of the Indre, at a village called Artannes, in the department of Indre-et-Loire. His small white house is reflected in the waters of the river and stands by the side of a mill. In the long winter evenings he delights his neighbors with a recital of the great events that took place at the Palais Bourbon, when he was Gambetta's "chef," and so mercilessly quizzed on that account, poor fellow! His name of Trompette gave rise to no end of quibbles and banter, and the caricatures [illegible] through him at his master were countless. The good people of Artannes have bought up a large number and show them sometimes to Madame Trompette, which puts her at once in a stew. Ah! Madame Trompette, had the reporters thought of it, what would they have not said and written about you also! Madame Trompette is a person about 5 feet high, who, though of small stature, carries it with a high-hand over her husband and the entire kitchen at the Palais Bourbon. She is a regular "cantiniere" in manners and appearance. The awkward scullion had to keep a sharp lookout, for she had a ready hand and was always in a tantrum. She went and came, like a lioness in a cage, with a sharp eye for operations going on, while her husband meekly chopped the parsley, tasted the sauces, or peppered and salted his concoctions. The worthy dame with her "nez en trompette" or up-turned nose, now attends to her husband's rheumatism at Artannes. It is generally thought that Trompette was still at the head of Gambetta's kitchen when the great leader died. This is a mistake. As soon as he fell with his ministry, Gambetta summoned the veteran chef and said to him: "Trompette, I am well satisfied with your faithful services, but I must now do without them. My fortune prevents me keeping up the same style of house as the Palais Bourbon," and he walked away. Trompette reflected that he was growing old and needed rest. He left for Artannes to spend the remainder of his days with his own hand sowing cabbages, at no great distance from the chateau de la Touraine, where he had long been in service before entering the house of the Duc de Noailles, when he went over to the pro-consul of the republic.

Pierre Cubat now lives in retirement at Alet-les-Bains in the department of the Aude, with a small fortune amassed by cooking first for the Empress of Russia and then for the Emperor Alexander II. in his hunting excursions, grand manoeuvres or at Livadia. But nobody believes that he has retired for good. A pupil of Duglere and Charles Latour, he has in succession presided over the kitchen ranges of the Comte de Ferzen, one of the most noted epicures in Russia, those of the Grand Duchess Maria, of Prince Bariatinsky, and finally at the court of the czar.

The empress held her cook in high esteem. Cubat quitted the service of the czarina only at her death. He thereupon entered the service of the czar, to cook for him specially when on a journey. This was working under difficulties. Fancy a "chef" called upon to perform his duties under the following circumstances: "The marshal of the palace informs the head of the kitchen that the emperor will start on a hunting excursion early the next day."

"Where to?" inquired Cubat.

"Can't say until the last moment arrives. You shall know to-morrow."

The emperor's movements were shrouded in mystery. None knew where the meet was to take place till all were about to set out.

The next morning, with six feet of snow on the ground, horses and sledges conveyed the head cook to the place appointed by the marshal of the places. The cook on arriving, unpacked his portable stoves, dug out for himself and assistants a place of shelter in the snow, installed a flying camp and prepared, as if easily located on the Boulevard des Italiens, one of those dainty bills of fare in the French style to which the czar is so partial. Tender, fat pullets, early vegetables and fruits, brought with great care from the most distant parts of the world, were displayed, while the hunting party rode down the game over the snow. An hour before breakfast somebody came to tell the chef that the table, instead of being laid for twenty-five persons, was to include ninety covers. Our modern Vatel, ever on the alert, was equal to the emergency. He disposed his batteries in such a way that the emperor never had cause to complain.

The emperor would sometimes compliment his cook on a leg of mutton or a dish of potatoes. At other times he would challenge the chef in the Russian vernacular, and express doubts as to the superiority of French cuisine. He would call for Russian dishes; but as he only half relished them, the emperor never failed to come round saying: "Cubat, you must always dress my food after Paris fashion; decidedly, I prefer it."

At Livadia the emperor took a walk every morning, would sometimes stop to chat with Cubat's eldest son, a boy of seven. The little fellow after saluting the czar in military fashion, went to work again raising small mounds of earth, which the czar, as he came along, kicked over with his foot. Fancy the autocrat of all the Russias confabulating with the brat of his head cook. The next year this child from a window saw the emperor blown to pieces and his mangled body drop [illegible] to the ground. He was among the first to run to the winter palace and announce the horrible tragedy.

Cubat received so much a head to do the emperor's cooking. His cuisine was a triumph of the culinary art. A misunderstanding, which arose between him and an Italian named Ingano, who now manages the imperial household of Alexander III., induced Cubat to resign. Quarrels between France and Italy arise in the kitchen as well as in politics.

Melchior Pattard is the cook of Prince d'Ostensacken, the Russian ambassador at the Bavarian court. This one beats anything. Dubois is a writer, who studies, analyses and depicts cookery; he has the thoughtful brow of an author. Georges offers the outward aspect of a bon bourgeois. Cubat is more elegant; he looks like a country landlord. But Pattard is the tip-top gentleman. Condescending and no fool by any means, this young disciple of Brillat Savarin may be met on the Boulevard when he has the leisure to escape from his pots and kettles at Munich, and you might take him for Beau Brummel come to life again. He has his rooms in Paris at the Grand hotel on the first or second story. At Munich he owns a delightful house, most tastefully decorated and full of articles of virtu. He travels first class, in a sleeping car with a valet, horses and private carriage, and with all this evinces a demeanor both elegant and unaffected, coupled with a gentleness of address, a choice of expressions in the purest Parisian that no one would dream of discovering a "chef" in this altogether charming young man. Pattard was in part educated at the "lycee" of Lyons. His father, who was a major-domo at Nice, brought him up with great care to make a distinguished hotel keeper. He, however, ran away when 18 years of age to try his skill in the cookery line. First a pupil in England at the Rothschilds, next in Russia, he became a master at the house of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and finally at that of the Comte d'Ostensacken at Munich.

JOSEPH DUGNOL,
Ex-"Chef" of the Vanderbilt Kitchen.

SELLS BROS.' SHOWS.

Many Kinds of Magnificent, Novel and Varied Entertainment.

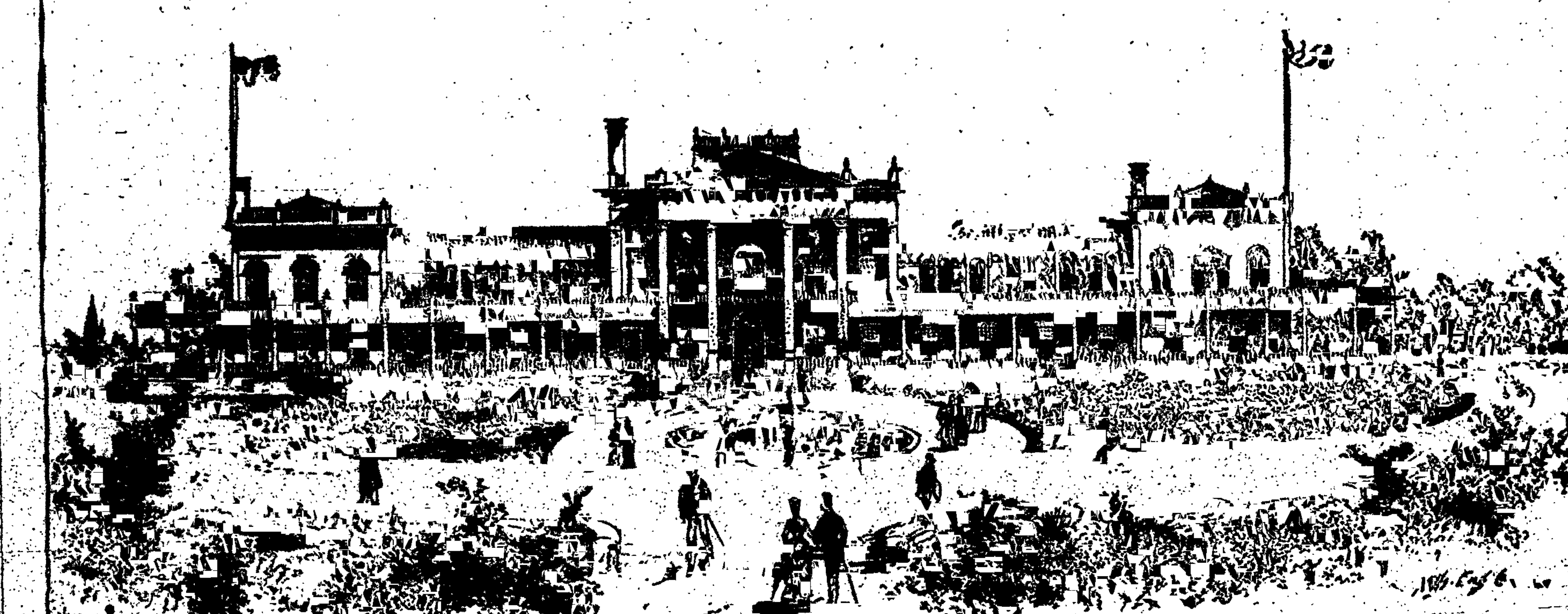
There are three shows of the first magnitude in America, one of which is represented by the Sells Brothers, and in no essential respect as regards genuine merit and enterprise are they to be assigned second place, while in many features of originality and genuine excellence they lead. This is the twentieth continuous year of their experience in the show business; a longer period than any others can boast of, and in all that time they have proved able, honorable, progressive, successful and popular caterers to the millions of amusement lovers. Their varied exhibitions this season include the only wild Moorish caravan and spectacular pilgrimage to Mecca, regal Roman hippodrome, triple circuses, elevated stages performing herds, tropical aquarium, aviary, royal Japanese troupe, monster menagerie, Arabian Nights entertainment, and splendid street parade. Among the many rare and attractive features exclusively presented by them will be found Cyreno, the emotional Spanish dancer, who has everywhere created a furore; the only pair of living giant hippopotami; the remarkable hairless horses; a pair of lilliputian cattle, and a whole flock of ostriches. There are also scores of the most eminent charioteers, male and female jockeys, bareback riders, and aerial and other performers, and altogether a programme, not only stupendous, but most exciting, select and refined in character, all of which will be faithfully presented in Colorado Springs on July 6.

ADAM FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

Mr. James E. Cooper Assumes Charge of the Big Show.

With characteristic enterprise the management of the Forepaugh shows announces the coming of that vast establishment, and the announcement conveys the impression that something extraordinary in magnitude and merit may be expected. When the veteran Forepaugh realized that his earthly career was ending, his one thought and wish was the perpetuation of the name he had spent so many years in building up, and the preservation of the enormous show properties that it represented. Of all men, there was but one whose experience, wealth and integrity made him available to assume charge of the show, and that was James E. Cooper. Though loth to emerge from his retirement and eminent social surroundings to re-enter that most active of avocations, the ownership and management of a great tented exhibition, Mr. Cooper could not refuse the wish of his dying friend, and so he took charge of the shows and the name of Forepaugh. While preserving all the material features of the Forepaugh shows of old, he has made many additions thereto, and many innovations in respect to its conduct. Among those which would most attract public attention are the rules respecting the tone of the shows, which has been brought up to the highest possible pitch. The seats are absolutely reserved for the audience, and no peddling is permitted. Neatness and politeness are exacted from all employes, and there is an apparent disregard for expense in not only making the audience comfortable, but in entertaining them with the very best arenic attractions money may secure throughout the world. And when it is also known that the tents are absolutely sun and water proof, it seems as if nothing could prevent the attendance from being fully equal to the capacity beneath the canvas. This great show will pitch its city of tents in Colorado Springs on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A warrant is out for the arrest of William Smith and two other unknown men who are wanted for burglarizing the shop of Ott Bros. & Long in Colorado City.



THE CASINO, AT BROADMOOR.

PRISON LIFE.

ITS MONOTONY AND HOW IT IS SOMETIMES BROKEN.

Multifarious Tricks of Convicts Kill Time and Obtain Better Fare—Tragedies Behind the Bars—Men Who Maim Themselves—Malingerers and Mutineers.

There are many incidents in the prison life of convicts that are out of the ordinary, and may be said to form part of their pleasures, although some are weird and tragic enough in themselves to be classed as anything but pleasures. I recollect on one occasion that I was appointed a special "trusty" over a tall, lank, dark featured young Southerner who, in a moment of desperation, had cut his throat. Teddy, as we will call him, had been a headstrong boy, and his parents could not control him, and after a youthful vagabondage he had enlisted in the regular army, where he was always in trouble. When under my care in the special hospital ward to which he had been sent he related much of his past life to me, and I learned that he had attempted to take his life when a soldier in the same manner as he had done in state prison.

He was not a bad sort of fellow, but being of a sensitive nature, as well as unreasonable, he allowed his gloomy thoughts to master him, and this would result in periods of depression and subsequent desperation, and he cared not what he said or did. In fact, he was inclined to emotional insanity.

One night, while my fellow trusty and I were engaged in conversation, he lay on his cot pondering over his gloomy fate, when something we said aroused him and he flew into a rage, got up and grappled me in a dangerous manner.

STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY.

I quickly flung him back on his cot and pinioned him, telling my fellow trusty—a mere boy—to ring up the guard.

It was a terrible struggle to keep him in subjection until the guard arrived, for his frenzy gave him almost superhuman strength. He quieted down as soon as the guard arrived and said he was a fool for getting into such a temper, and as he feared the straightjacket he promised to behave himself in the future. He, however, in another of his frenzied attacks attempted to tear open the wound in his throat, and it was by no means an easy matter to prevent him doing so. But a reasonable and sympathetic talk generally conquered his excitability. He finally was sent to the insane asylum.

One morning as prayer was being said in the prison chapel one of the convicts set up a howl and began barking like a dog, after which he began clapping his hands—one, two, three; one, two, three—and this caused a general murmur of mixed merriment and expectation.

The guards immediately passed to the end of the form on which he was sitting, and were hustling him out of the chapel, when he flew into a rage, struggled with them and hurled horrible curses at them as well as at the officiating chaplain, who was a particularly obnoxious man to the prisoners. Whether the fellow was insane or not I cannot say. The prison authorities thought he was not, and he was roundly punished for the escapade.

On another occasion as we were marching into the hall for supper one of the convicts gave a howl, threw up his arms and dropped dead on the floor—a fellow convict had stabbed him. There was some enmity between the two and it resulted in the death of both.

DEAD ON THE EVE OF FREEDOM.

I was hospital trusty and a long line of prisoners were being attended to by the doctor for real or imaginary ills. One of the prisoners on this particular occasion had nearly served his term of sentence and he was to have been examined in order that the medical officer could report on his condition.

I was preparing a dose of common stuff for the prisoner standing next but one to him when he fell forward on the floor and blood gushed from his mouth in a stream. He had ruptured a blood vessel, and in spite of the doctor's efforts the poor fellow died.

Malingering is a very general method among prisoners to shirk the monotony or the labor [illegible] of their imprisonment. Anything that will relieve the tediousness and is at hand is brought into action. One here in the quarry will mash his finger in order that he may be sent into the hospital.

Another there will—quite accidentally, of course—fall down the corridor steps and sustain such injuries as to insure a quiet time of convalescence on a hospital diet, and so forth; but the prison doctor is "au fait" with all classes of malingerers, and uses his experience in treating such as come before him. Consequently the good times often anticipated never materialize.

MEN WHO ATE SOAP.

I know one ignorant soft headed fellow who became really ill by eating the soap he was allowed with which to perform his daily ablutions. Often had cases come before me where soap eating had put men into a feeble state of health and lent a sickly aspect to their countenance, but this fellow was sick and no mistake.

After a course of treatment which was in itself as bad as the cause for it, he was, however, restored and sent into solitary confinement as a further punishment. He never ate soap again, but, I may remark, he was subsequently poisoned by eating some of the vegetable growths around where he, with his fellows, was wont to labor.

All things considered, the malingerer comes out only second best, but it must be a terrible punishment that causes men to resort to it in order to lighten their burdens.

The two most notable cases I ever met of this kind were where a man boldly put his foot under a falling mass of stone in the quarry, causing it to be terribly crushed, and to be eventually amputated; and, in the second case, where a man feigned rheumatism and underwent every conceivable torture at the hands of the prison physician, who knew the fellow was shamming.

Accidents, pure and simple, are not frequent. The large "derricks" that are used in the quarries of some prisons are often the cause of very serious, and, at times, fatal accidents.

A man doing a life sentence for the crime of murder was "slinging" a large block of stone in one of the quarries while another block was being hoisted up by the derrick. He bent over the stone to pick up the sling, when the derrick chain snapped and the block of stone which was being hoisted fell on him, crushing him into pulp.

CRUSHED UNDER A BLOCK OF STONE.

On another occasion a large block of stone was being quarried, the wedges had been driven, the lever applied to throw it over on its "flat" and the men stood with the rope in their hands the rope was attached to the lever—and to the song of "Yo-ho! yo-ho!" pulled, or rather canted, the stone further and further outward.

It is generally the rule to drop lumps of stone or wood behind the loosened block being quarried to prevent any accident that might arise from the slipping of the lever, but on this occasion the block seeming to move readily nothing was placed behind. The lever, however, wanted a fresh "purchase," but as the block was balancing on its corner—or on its centre of gravity, so to speak—the guard did not deem it necessary to get a fresh purchase, but while the men held on to the rope he told one of them to push it off with his feet, which he essayed to do. His pressure loosened the lever, which was quickly drawn in, but he had not given the block sufficient momentum to fall; and before he could regain the level it fell back and jammed his legs into shapeless masses of flesh and broken bones.

The guard, of course, was responsible for this, and was dismissed from the governmental service. As for the man who lost his legs, I don't know what became of him; probably he was compensated in some way or other.

In clearing away the earth before opening a fresh quarry men have been buried by a sudden landslide.

A young convict, daring and often a disregarder of orders, on one occasion undermined the "bank," so that the superincumbent earth might fall of its own gravity. Caution had no effect on his daring, and he was picking away, when four or five tons of the matter suddenly collapsed, burying him and two others, breaking the legs of a fourth and bruising one or two more.

The buried ones were quickly dug out, but one of them was lifeless. The young convict himself had a narrow escape, but he was fated to die in the convict's garb, for some eighteen months after the incident just noted he was taken from his cell to the hospital a corpse.

AN ABNORMAL APPETITE.

I could not learn what was the cause of his death. Probably he had accidentally poisoned himself, for he would eat all manner of things—from snails and worms to boot grease and leather.

I recollect a rather exciting incident, in which a man received almost fatal injuries.

Certain trucks or trolleys are used to carry the excavated earth down a very small incline to a dumping ground, as well as the rubble or refuse matter of the quarry.

The attendant of each of these trucks stands on the buffers at the back of the vehicle as it runs along, holding in his hand a "skid," or piece of wood or iron, wherewith to "scotch" the wheel, or slacken the speed of the truck before it reaches its destination.

On the occasion mentioned the attendant of one of these trucks lost control over it and it went with increasing speed toward its dumping ground. A yell went up from his fellow convicts to "skid" the wheel and again to jump off, but he seemed powerless to do anything. He vainly tried to insert his "skid" in the wheel, and, before he knew it, he was pitched headlong over the truck into the sloping mass of broken rock and earth, the truck following him, rolling over and over in its course, striking him with one of its wheels as it crushed over him toward the bottom of the dump.

That was the most serious accident of the kind I had witnessed, although it often happened that a truck would get the mastery of its attendant, but not to such an extent as to carry him along with it over the slope.

INCIPIENT MUTINIES.

Then another phase of life arises from the incipient mutinies that take place from one cause or another. It is somewhat pleasurable to even the most "model" prisoner to listen to a crowd of his fellows singing and shouting in uproar when something has arisen that has irritated them.

This something is a varied thing in itself. It may be a mean and cowardly guard in charge, or it may mean some obnoxious order given by the warden, or it may mean the derision of some sneaking "trusty," who has got one of his fellows into trouble, or it may mean the wailing of some raw recruit who has not got over his first terror at confinement, or it may mean nothing more than the pure deviltry of one or two incorrigibles who have become desirous of making things lively for themselves and their guards.

The ringleaders of these outbreaks are sought out and punishment is meted out to them, but often an innocent man is the selected culprit. The old jailbirds start the tumult, and, knowing the impressionability of their fellows, allow those latter to keep it up, while they lapse into silence or read their Bibles, and of course the guard never suspects any of them of insubordination while thus engaged. Moreover, they are full of suggestion, and being somewhat conversant with the men in the ring, they soon convince the guard that [illegible] started the row.

To get a fellow prisoner "into a hole" is a delight to some if not to all convicts. It lightens their own burdens.

I once knew a little "trusty" who had the run of the corridor, a man familiar with the guard, who, indeed, thought a great deal of him. He had what he wanted, from the latest newspaper to the choicest tobacco, for which things he acted as a spy for his guard and incited the prisoners against him in order that the guard might appear occasionally with an insubordinate one before the warden or prison commissioners.

DOWNFALL OF A "TRUSTY."

The "trusty" had duplicate keys, with which he could get into any cell he desired, but on one occasion he was caught by another guard on another corridor exchanging words with one of his pals, and of course he was brought up for punishment. Then it was discovered that he and his guard were in collusion, and he got his deserts and the guard also.

Of serious mutinies I never saw one, although I heard of them, but it may be put down as a fact that one or two or, at the most, three, daredevils are responsible for them.

Prisoners, individually and generally are not apt to cause much trouble to their guards, but occasionally one is found who resents something or other not to his liking. A word from his guard, the taking of his photograph, the imagined or real shortage of his breakfast, or dinner, or supper, the chagrin he evinces at not obtaining a desired library book, the compulsory attending of prayers, etc., will eventually land him in a solitary or dark cell, or place him on a shortened diet, or put him into chains.

Some do these things for the mere doing of them, others to vary the tedious prison routine, while others are chronic grumblers and [illegible]. These get along the best, for the strictest disciplinarian can see no utility in the punishment of a man who is continually before him for offenses. It is better to let him grumble and pass on.

Such are a few of the reflections cast forth through the gloomy shades of prison life—reflections that are shades themselves, but nevertheless of a kind that are, indeed, brightnesses, and as such welcomed by the criminal prisoner. May they be a glimmer to others.

[illegible]

THE RESORTS.

NOTES FROM THE PLEASURE GROUNDS OF THE MOUNTAINS.

How the People of Manitou Springs Enjoy Themselves—Pleasure Parties for the Peak, Garden of the Gods, Etc.—Items of Interest at the Green Mountain Falls.

Ward McAllister is at the Barker. But he is from Frisco.

Hon. and Mrs. James Rice are at the Iron Springs for Sunday.

G. A. and Arthur Howell of Atlanta are at the Sunnyside hotel.

Miss Lula McNamara and Master Joe McNamara of Denver, are at the Manitou.

General Passenger Agent S. K. Hooper of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad came down from Denver on the 5 o'clock train last evening, accompanied by Mrs. Hooper and Miss Jean Hooper.

The orchestra which divides itself between the Barker and Cliff houses is bound to earn its money at a hop. It is a rusher. The one lounge does not have much chance to catch breath between the figures of the Saratoga Lancers and the round dances or whirlwinds. They might play slower.

Rev. P. McDonald and wife, of Emmettsburg, Ia., are guests of Rev. and Mrs. J. C. S. Weills and J. S. And[illegible] chapel. The visiting clergyman will take the churches at Cascade and Colorado City. Mr. Weills, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, is again able to be about, much to the pleasure of his many friends.

Mr. George W. Snider, through his efficient agent, Mr. Homer Snider of the Grand Caverns, has given an invitation to the Northwestern Kansas Editorial association to visit the caverns in a body at such time as they may see fit. Mr. Snider is enterprising. Newspaper men appreciate courtesies, although apparently creatures hardened to both joys and sorrows.

Ed Dewey, one of the popular drivers of the Pike's Peak carriage road, took a party of Barker house guests to the Garden of the Gods yesterday afternoon in one of the easy-riding mountain wagons, pulled by four prancing white horses. The party halted at Balance rock and had their photographs taken by but the gentleman does not wish his name mentioned for professional reasons. It was a jolly drive and a jolly party. They returned by the boulevard.

Manitou is not a healthy place for persons contemplating crime. Marshal M. F. Bowers, one of the most efficient officers in the state, is too eagle eyed, and he has the hearty co-operation of everyone in Manitou. Yesterday morning Henry Lucas, or Johnson, did something he will not do again for several months—he awoke in his own bed and wandered whither he listed. This morning he will awake in a cell of the El Paso county jail and have his meals brought to him regularly during the long summer months. Henry is only 17 or 18 years of age, a mere lad, yet he committed one of the gravest offenses in the eyes of the law. He forged the firm name of his employers, Gillis Bros. to a check for $[illegible]. It was done in such a bungling manner that Cashier Glasser of the bank to whom the boy presented it for payment easily saw that it was not all right. Marshal Bowers was called in, who took the youthful forger to Gillis Bros.' place of business. Before the two arrived, Henry confessed. He was taken before Justice Barker and bound over to the district court in $1000 bail, in default of which he was incarcerated.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

There is a typewriter at the Falls.

Mrs. G. Malsotte, of Denver, is registered at the Green Mountain Falls hotel, to remain for a few weeks.

The weather is delightful here, and tourists in large numbers are securing accommodations for the season.

The new shooting gallery on Lake street is becoming very popular with both the tourist and resident gentlemen.

Mr. Thos. L. Drake and family, [illegible] Denver, arrived at the Falls Friday noon and are occupying their residence on Illinois avenue.

Mr. E. A. Montgomery, of Denver, was in town yesterday, and will return this week with his family to occupy their residence on Illinois avenue.

Mrs. Max Kuner, Miss Kate Kuner, Mrs. L. L. Higgins, Miss Margaretta Higgins and M. J. Higgins have taken rooms at the hotel for the season.

The Green Mountain Falls gun club has been organized and from one to three shoots at the trap will be given weekly for the entertainment of guests.

The new and handsomely painted tents, the newly graded streets and parks and the many late improvements at the Falls add a new charm to the place.

Mrs. J. M. Anderson and Mrs. Geo. T. Guernsey, of Independence, Kan., dined at the hotel Thursday, and devoted the day to sight-seeing in Crystal and Fountain canons.

Mr. F. O. Flower, of Chicago, registered at the hotel on Thursday and made the ascent of Mount Esther. He returned much pleased with the trip and scenery.

Mr. B. G. Chapman of St. Louis, Mo., is among recent arrivals. Mr. C. is planning to send his family to the Falls, to remain at the hotel for a term of six weeks or two months.

Miss Lizzie Furbish, of Barry, Ill., is sojourning at the hotel for a few days. She will leave for Illinois this week, but will return to Colorado in the near future for permanent residence.

Mr. M. M. Van Fleet, a prominent capitalist and banker of Denver, who recently purchased two of the finest lots in town, is quartered for the season with his family on Hondo avenue.

Mr. W. A. Nason, of the firm of Hotherton & Nason, Dallas, Tex., spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the Falls. Mr. Nason's family is visiting friends in Central City, but will spend July and August at the Green Mountain Falls hotel.

Among the latest hotel arrivals are S. K. Dick and family, Houston, Tex.; A. M. Moses, Kansas City; N. L. Brinker, Denver; F. C. Cheavan, E. S. Bumstead, C. B. Crowell and Miss Christopher, Colorado Springs; P. C. Pierson and wife, Mrs. W. P. Pierson and Frank Dodson and wife, Denver.

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